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# *The Department of State* bulletin

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## To Seek the Road to Peace

*Address by the President*<sup>1</sup>

Within a matter of minutes I shall leave the United States on a trip that in some respects is unprecedented for a President of the United States. Other Presidents have left the continental limits of our country for the purpose of discharging their duties as Commander in Chief in time of war, or to participate in conferences at the end of the war and to provide for the measures that would bring about a peace.

But now, for the first time, a President goes to engage in a conference with heads of other governments in order to prevent war—in order to see whether, in this time of stress and strain, we cannot devise measures that will keep from us this terrible scourge that afflicts mankind.

Now, manifestly, there are many difficulties in the way of a President going abroad for a period, particularly while Congress is in session. He has many constitutional duties. He must be here to perform them. I am able to go on this trip only because of the generous cooperation of the political leaders in Congress of both parties who have arranged their work so that my absence for a period will not interfere with the business of the Government.

On my part I have promised them that by a week from Sunday, on July 24th, I shall be back here ready to carry on my accustomed duties.

### **Establishing a New Spirit**

Now, it is manifest that in a period such as this, the time I am able to spend abroad, we cannot settle the details of the many problems that afflict the world. But, of course, I go for a very serious purpose. This purpose is to attempt, with my colleagues, to change the spirit that has characterized

the intergovernmental relationships of the world during the past 10 years.

Now, let us think for a moment about this purpose. Let us just enumerate a few of the problems that plague the world—the problem of armaments and the burdens that people are forced to carry because of the necessity for these armaments; the problem of the captive states, once proud people, that are not allowed their own form of government freely chosen by themselves and under individuals freely elected by themselves; the problem of divided countries, people who are related to each other by blood kinship and divided by force of arms into two camps that are indeed expected to be hostile to each other. Then we have the problem of international interference in the internal affairs of free governments, bringing about a situation that leads to subversion, difficulties, and re-creations within a country—sometimes even revolution.

These problems are made all the more serious by complications between governments. These problems of which I speak have often arisen as the aftermath of wars and conflicts. But governments are divided also by differing ambitions, by differing ideologies, by mutual distrust and the alarms that these create, and because of the alarms, they build up armaments and place their trust for peace and protection in those armaments, and these armaments create greater alarm, and so we have a spiral of growing uneasiness, suspicion, and distrust.

That is the kind of thing that the world faces today.

### **No Easy Settlement**

Now for these things there is no easy settlement. In the brief time that this conference can exist, it is impossible to pursue all of the long and tedious

<sup>1</sup> Delivered to the Nation over radio and television on July 15 before his departure for the Heads of Government meeting opening at Geneva, Switzerland, on July 18.

## Paris and Geneva Meetings

*Statement by Secretary Dulles<sup>1</sup>*

I am leaving in advance of President Eisenhower in order to help prepare for the Geneva meeting. Tomorrow and Friday I shall be conferring with the French and British Foreign Ministers in Paris and hearing the report of our preparatory group which has been working in Paris for the past week. Then on Saturday I shall attend a meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Most, if not all, of the Foreign Ministers of the 15 member nations will be present. That Organization is much interested in some of the problems which may come up at Geneva, particularly in relation to the Federal Republic of Germany, which is now a member of NATO. Then on Saturday evening I shall fly to Geneva to meet President Eisenhower on his arrival and to acquaint him with the results of our Paris talks.

There is every reason to believe that the three Western powers see eye to eye with reference to the matters which are likely to come up at Geneva. This initial unity is a good beginning of our efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on the stated purposes of the Geneva conference, namely to identify the issues to be worked on in the future and to agree on the international procedures to be established for finding solutions.

The Geneva conference will be a beginning and not an end. It is not to be expected that great decisions of substance will be made there. What is to be hoped is that the Geneva conference will implement our unceasing quest for a secure and just peace and breathe a new spirit into the future efforts needed to achieve that result.

<sup>1</sup> Made on the occasion of the Secretary's departure for Paris and Geneva on July 13 (press release 430).

negotiations that must take place before the details of these problems can be settled.

Our many postwar conferences have been characterized too much by attention to details—by an effort apparently to work on specific problems rather than to establish the spirit and the attitude in which we shall approach them. Success, therefore, has been meager. Too often, indeed, these conferences have been mere opportunities for exploitation of nationalistic ambitions, or indeed only for sounding boards for the propaganda that the participants want to spread to the world.

If we look at this record, we would say, "Why another conference? What hope is there for suc-

cess?" Well now, the first question I ask you—"Do we want to do nothing? Do we want to sit and drift along to the inevitable end in such a contest of war or increased tensions?" We want peace. We cannot look at this whole situation without realizing first that pessimism never won any battle, whether it was in peace or it was in war.

Next we will understand that one ingredient has been missing from all these conferences—an honest intent to conciliate, to understand, to be tolerant, to try to see the other fellow's viewpoint as well as we see our own. I say to you, if we can change the spirit in which these conferences are conducted, we will have taken the greatest step toward peace, toward future prosperity and tranquillity that has ever been taken in all the history of mankind.

I want to give you a few reasons for hope in this project.

### The People Want Peace

First, the people of all the world desire peace. This is peace for people everywhere. I distinguish between people and governments here for the moment when we know that the great hordes of men and women who make up the world do not want to go to the battlefield. They want to live in peace—not a peace that is a mere stilling of the guns but a peace in which they can live happily, tranquilly, and in confidence that they can raise their children in a world of which they will be proud. That common desire for peace is something that is a terrific force in this world and to which I believe all political leaders in the world are beginning to respond. They must recognize it.

Another item—Did you note this morning the speech made by Premier Bulganin in Moscow? Every word he said was along the line that I am now speaking. He talked of conciliation and tolerance and understanding. I say to you—I say to all the world—if the words that he expressed are as truly reflective of the hearts and minds of the men in the Kremlin as we are sure they are reflective of the hearts and minds of all the people in Russia, as in the hearts and minds of all the people in the world everywhere, then there will be no trouble between the Russian delegation and our own at this coming conference.

Now I want to mention another item that is important in this problem. The free world is

divided from the Communist world by an Iron Curtain. The free world has one great factor in common. We are not held together by force, but we are held together by this great factor, and it is this: The free world believes, under one religion or another, in a Divine Power. It believes in a Supreme Being. Now this, my friends, is a very great factor for conciliation and peace at this time because each of those religions—each one of them—has as one of its basic commandments the words—the terminology—that is similar to our Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." This means that the thinking of those people is based upon ideas of right and justice and mutual self-respect, consideration for the other man. And this means peace, because only in peace can such conceptions as these prevail. This means that the free people of the world hate war, and they want peace and are fully dedicated to it.

Now this country, as other free countries, maintains arms. We maintain formations of war and all the modern weapons. Why? Because we must. As long as this spirit that has prevailed up to now is going to prevail in the world, we cannot expose our rights, our privileges, our homes, our wives, our children, to the risk that would come to an unarmed country. But we want to make it perfectly clear these armaments do not reflect the way we want to live; they merely reflect the way under present conditions we have to live.

#### **Power of Prayer**

Now, it is natural for a people, steeped in a religious civilization, when they come to moments of great importance—maybe even crisis—such as now we face, to turn to the Divine Power that each has in his own heart, believes in his own heart, for guidance, for wisdom, for some help in doing the thing that is honorable and is right. I have no doubt that tonight, throughout this country and, indeed, throughout the free world, such prayers are ascending. This is a mighty force. And this brings to me the thought that through prayer we could also achieve a very definite and practical result at this very moment. Suppose, on the next Sabbath Day observed by each of our religions, America, 165 million people of us, went to our accustomed places of worship and, crowding those places, asked for help and, by so doing,

demonstrated to all the world the sincerity and depth of our aspirations for peace.

This would be a mighty force.

None could then say that we preserve armaments because we want to—we preserve them because we must.

My friend, Secretary Dulles, and I go to this conference in the earnest hope that we may accurately represent your convictions, your beliefs, your aspirations. We shall be conciliatory because our country seeks no conquest, no property of others. We shall be tolerant, because this Nation does not seek to impose our way of life upon others. We shall be firm in the consciousness of your spiritual and material strength and your defense of the right.

But we shall extend the hand of friendship to all who will grasp it honestly and concede to us the same rights, the same understanding, the same freedom, that we accord to them.

We—the Secretary and I—shall do our best with others there to start the world on the beginning of a new road, a road that may be long and difficult but which, if faithfully followed, will lead us all into a better and fuller life.

### **John Marshall Bicentennial Month**

#### **Proclamation 3102<sup>1</sup>**

WHEREAS John Marshall, soldier, diplomat, legislator, and fourth Chief Justice of the United States, played a vital role in the strengthening of our constitutional form of government; and

WHEREAS his long and distinguished term of office as Chief Justice, from 1801 to 1835, was marked by precedent-setting decisions which have been important factors in developing and maintaining the historic liberties of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS a wider public knowledge and appreciation of the work and achievements of the great Chief Justice are desirable today in order to strengthen the moral, social, and political structure of our Nation, and to help in the preservation and protection of the lives, liberties, and property of all our people; and

WHEREAS September 24, 1955, is the two hun-

<sup>1</sup> 20 Fed. Reg. 5089.

dredth anniversary of the birth of John Marshall, and the Congress, by joint resolution approved on August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 702), has designated the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month and has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that month by paying tribute to the achievements and memory of John Marshall:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon all interested agencies and organizations throughout the Nation to observe the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month with appropriate activities and ceremonies commemorative of the inspiring role of John Marshall in our national life, and I urge the people of the United States to take part in such activities and ceremonies.

I also urge the people of the United States to read the Constitution, and to study its history and its interpretations, for a better understanding and appreciation of our country and of John Marshall.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord [SEAL] nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.



By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
Secretary of State

## Fifth National UNESCO Conference To Meet at Cincinnati

Press release 427 dated July 11

The United States National Commission for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) will sponsor a national conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 3, 4, and 5, Commission Chairman Milton G. Baker announced on July 11. The conference theme is: "UNESCO: The First Ten Years—An American Appraisal and Forecast." It is the fifth

conference convened by the National Commission under its legislative mandate to call "general conferences for the discussion of matters relating to the activities of the Organization." Previous meetings were held at Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, and Minneapolis at 2-year intervals beginning in 1947.

The conference program committee, headed by Raymond McCoy of Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, has scheduled 3 general conference sessions to be addressed by nationally known speakers and 21 discussion groups which will appraise various phases of the UNESCO programs and activities. These group meetings will be under the direction of appropriate national organizations including the American Council on Education, the National Planning Association, the National Academy of Science-National Research Council, and the National Education Association. Also included are the Social Science Research Council, the American National Theatre and Academy, and a number of others.

More than 500 institutions of higher learning and national organizations concerned with international cooperation in education, science, and culture will be invited to send representatives. About a thousand persons are expected to attend. Lucien Wulsin, Sr., president of the Baldwin Piano Company, heads the Cincinnati sponsoring committee.

A 2-day meeting of the U.S. National Commission will precede the conference.

## Pravda Correspondent Permitted To Attend Shakespeare Festival

Press release 428 dated July 11

*Following is the text of a note delivered to the Soviet Embassy on July 11 regarding the visit of a Pravda correspondent to Stratford, Conn.:*

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and referring to the Embassy's note of July 9, 1955<sup>1</sup> and to the Department's note of January 3, 1955<sup>2</sup> grants permission for "Pravda" correspondent Evgeni V. Litoshko and Madame Litoshko to travel by rail

<sup>1</sup> Not printed.

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Jan. 31, 1955, p. 193.

from New York, New York to Stratford, Connecticut on July 12, 1955, returning several days later by the same means.

This permission has been granted in order to facilitate Mr. Litoshko's acceptance of the invitation tendered him by the *Bridgeport Herald* of Bridgeport, Connecticut to attend a Shakespear-

ean Festival sponsored by that newspaper. It is to be hoped that the Soviet Government will apply its regulations restricting travel by foreign citizens in the Soviet Union with equal liberality should an American press representative wish to visit an area of the Soviet Union normally closed to such travel.

## The Responsibility of the American Republics in World Affairs

by Henry F. Holland

*Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs*<sup>1</sup>

We live in an age in which man has the power to blast himself from the earth. The very survival of humanity depends upon our ability to devise a structure of international relations within which widely divergent nations can live at peace with sufficient mutual respect and understanding to insure the peaceful settlement of disputes arising between them.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that man's capacity to destroy himself as a species should have been achieved at a time when the nations of the world still differ so widely as regards size and population, as well as their degree of industrial, political, military, and cultural development. These wide differences between us complicate our efforts to devise a workable international system adequate to maintain peace. On the other hand, this same awesome capacity for self-destruction may prove to be the catalyst without which such a system could never be developed.

The United Nations Organization has proved invaluable as a device for focusing the influence of world opinion on the peaceful solution of international problems, as a testing ground where the real facts regarding these problems can be established through debate and impartial investigation, as a forum in which large and small nations can speak with more nearly equal voices than when engaged in bilateral negotiation. The United Nations and its subsidiary organizations mark the closest approach yet achieved by man to that

worldwide law and order which is today so clearly essential to our survival.

Much has been said of the world leadership which history has in our times imposed upon the United States. But there is another need whose urgency increases—that for a community of leaders. The free nations of the world are struggling to establish a workable international system which will maintain peace. The frustrations and obstacles we encounter are discouraging. If somewhere in the world a group of nations can give a continuing, successful demonstration of such a system actually working on a regional basis, the inspiration to the remainder of the world will be great. What any substantial group of nations actually achieves can eventually and surely be achieved by a worldwide community of nations if they so will.

We know that a peace sustained by force is not lasting. There can be no lasting peace until all nations voluntarily identify themselves with an international structure erected upon principles guaranteeing the independence, security, and integrity of the individual members. Such an international organization, once established, will not survive unless men are convinced that it will eventually be successful in meeting and solving the problems arising among its members. Should the United Nations fail, man's disillusionment may well be such that years could pass before desperation again drove him to undertake another worldwide organization for the peaceful solution of disputes between nations.

<sup>1</sup> Address made at the Conference on American Foreign Policy of Colgate University at Hamilton, N.Y., on July 11.

## Evolution of a World Organization

From our experience in the United Nations we know now that an international structure embracing the whole world and functioning effectively can be achieved only by years of trial and error, by a process of evolution. The United Nations as it exists today, with all of its virtues and its defects, must be conceded to mark no more than a transitional stage in a process of evolution which must extend for we know not how many more years before a satisfactory result is achieved. Peace today is uneasily preserved by the harsh certainty that the combined military power of free nations is adequate to crush any combination of forces that Soviet Russia might lead or inspire. Such a peace falls far short of our aspirations. Yet such a peace preserved by the growing military strength of the free nations of the world does afford us time in which to perfect the essential framework of a successful worldwide system.

Ten years of work in the United Nations have put behind us a part of the tortuous and often discouraging road which we must travel if men are to reach that goal which lies somewhere in the future. The fact that thorny and stubborn problems have been solved in the United Nations gives us courage to attack those which, like the heads of the dragon, seem to replace each that is removed. So, too, does the somber conviction that the alternative to such efforts may be the frightful one of nuclear warfare.

These limited achievements, these frightful alternatives will suffice, I believe, to keep the free world constant in its course despite the strain and cost. But how much more willing would be our own effort and that of others, with what rising enthusiasm would the free world press forward if our ultimate goal could seem but nearer at hand! Mankind needs urgently a demonstration that the goal we have set for ourselves can in fact be achieved.

Nations at times become disheartened by the number and complexity of the problems, domestic and international, which obstruct their progress to a more abundant and dignified life. They need the incentive that can best derive from a living example of the rewards which can be achieved through the essentially spiritual and religious philosophy of the free world. These are rewards assured not only to powerful nations but to all nations, great and small, that identify themselves

with an international order based upon these principles.

## The Example of the American Republics

If our present evolutionary process is not to stagnate, if it is to avoid retrogressive phases, it becomes imperative that there emerge today a group of nations which all men can recognize as an example of that larger global community which must be our ultimate goal. That group of nations does exist in the 21 American Republics. Their association for military, political, cultural, and economic collaboration is the most successful and advanced yet achieved by man.

Not until some such relationship as that which for a century has been evolving in this hemisphere is extended to embrace all nations can we hope for more than a passing "peace in our time."

The success of the American Republics in the conduct of our international relations is of vital importance to all Americans. But today I want to talk of its importance to the rest of the world. It may well determine the direction in which world history will move in the years ahead. Why should such decisive influence with its correlative responsibility be vested in the 21 American Republics? Until recent decades no American State identified itself intimately with the trend of world events. The answer is that our relations with each other over the past century have been in a sense a pilot plant. Its successful operation through the stresses and shocks of international relations has offered a real incentive to the world at large to entrust its hopes to the United Nations. The visible, measurable success of the inter-American system, which included more than a third of the founders of the United Nations, gave that projected organization a basis in demonstrated experience rather than theory. The knowledge that 21 of the 51 nations assembled at San Francisco had made such an international system succeed, and had done so under conditions of adversity not unlike those existing elsewhere in the world, must have afforded a powerful incentive.

A century ago we undertook in this hemisphere to demonstrate that widely dissimilar states can devise a way of life which gradually eliminates harmful or unnecessary differences between them, while preserving and even perfecting those differences held sacred by their various peoples. Many of the problems which today imperil the success of

the United Nations likewise, to a greater or lesser degree, obstructed our path at that time.

Here, as in the United Nations now, were countries ranging from the earth's smallest to its largest; states peopled by men of different race, culture, language, religion, and history. There were states separated by what traditionally would have represented a century of progress along the road of economic development and industrialization. There were nations whose relations were constantly troubled by the strain of old, unsettled disputes; people separated from each other by distances almost as great as those from pole to pole, by some of the world's highest mountain barriers, or by vast expanses of untraversable wilderness.

Any system of international relationships which could weld 21 such states into a tightly knit group which proudly refers to itself as a "family" must offer great hope to a troubled world which desperately seeks some device to preserve peace without sacrifice of freedom, honor, or national sovereignty, some means of averting a third world war from which civilization could not hope to recover.

The American Republics are a living example of the fruits of an international system designed to insure the peaceful settlement of disputes, to insure to each state an opportunity to achieve its economic, cultural, and political aspirations with the active assistance of other members of the community.

### **Regional Organizations**

In 1945 when the United Nations Organization was established, the inter-American system had not yet reached its present state of development. Even so, its demonstrated success exerted an influence so powerful that many of the principles upon which it was founded were carried forward as keystones of the larger structure. Ten years ago in San Francisco the representatives of the American States were so convinced of the crucial importance of regional structures such as theirs that they joined in a gallant and successful fight to overturn the principle of universalism accepted at Dumbarton Oaks and to establish the concept of regional organizations within the United Nations. That concept is now embodied in such mutual security organizations throughout the world as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Without them the postwar threat of Communist subversion and im-

perialism might not have been met and checked.

Many of us feel deeply that for civilization to survive, to avert a spiritual and moral retreat that would sacrifice centuries of progress, the world as a whole must proceed along some such path of development as that down which we in this hemisphere have toiled for more than a century. Mankind may be willing to do that so long as, and only so long as, we in our lives as nations demonstrate that this road does in fact lead to the fulfillment of man's ancient yearning for peace with freedom and dignity. If we succeed in our own quest, then others will surely follow us. If each new decade reaffirms that in the Americas it is law and not force or threat of force which sustains the sovereignty and integrity of nations, then, though elsewhere international despotisms may arise, they will not endure. These principles which here have proved effective to guarantee to the smallest and weakest state that same degree of national dignity and sovereignty which is the most cherished achievement of the strongest will surely spread to the rest of this world.

What is the genius of our relationship in this hemisphere? First, perhaps, it is the knowledge that neither as individual states nor as a community have we yet achieved a level of progress which is acceptable to us as free and religious men. Yet, singly and collectively, the material and spiritual growth we can record at each successive inter-American conference makes us content to press forward confidently toward the next.

### **The Spiritual Bond**

It is the essentially spiritual stuff of which our bond is made which has given it the strength to preserve its intended design despite the shocks of global wars and the constant erosion of those lesser disagreements which must occasionally arise among so large a group of vigorous and progressive nations.

Our relationship contemplates that all will, if necessary, by force of arms protect whichever may find itself attacked. Yet it is not primarily a military alliance. By treaties, resolutions, and international contracts we are committed to the principle that the economic development of each benefits the entire community. Yet we are far more than a trading or economic community. Our procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising between us are among the finest

achievements of our relationship. Yet the determination which more than all of these unites us and gives meaning and direction to our bond goes far beyond these which I have mentioned. It is to establish and constantly to strengthen throughout this new world and its 350 million peoples those principles of the sanctity of the individual and his freedom, of the brotherhood of man, which are common to all the different faiths that we profess. On many things our views may differ. Our right to hold such differences is one of those which we most cherish. But on these basic tenets of our American creed we are solidly united.

There are, I believe, other convictions shared by all of us and which should be mentioned here. They and others of like nature are preserved in our inter-American treaties and resolutions.

#### **Nonintervention in Domestic Affairs**

As a man has the right to pursue the fulfillment of his aspirations without unlawful interference from his fellows, we are as states each irrevocably committed to the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of every other. As the most powerful member of the community we are prone to think that the principle of nonintervention is one which restrains the United States for the benefit of the other American Republics. On the contrary, there is not a one of us but has felt both the benefits and the obligations of this principle.

Each of our governments is from time to time subjected to strong pressure from its own domestic groups to criticize or meddle in the domestic activities of some other American State. Were we to be swayed by these pressures, I doubt that our inter-American system could long endure. It was not until the doctrine of nonintervention was firmly established that the system achieved real grandeur.

An important companion to the principle of nonintervention is our conviction that the well-being of every American State is basically important to that of every other. The misfortunes of each member of this community vitally concern every other. In the military field this has led us to adopt the principle set out in article 3 of the Rio Treaty of 1947, which provides that "an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States." That article served as the inspiration for article 5 of the North Atlantic

Treaty of 1949, which provides that "an armed attack against one or more of them [the subscribers to the treaty] in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all." This interpretation of an attack on one as an attack on all marks a milestone in our defensive security arrangements.

In the political field, our universal concern with the well-being of every member state inspired the Caracas Resolution,<sup>2</sup> which declares that domination by international communism of the political institutions of any of our states imperils the peace of America. In the economic field, it leads each of us in its own realistic self-interest to seek means effectively to contribute to the well-being of every other.

Our belief in the sovereign equality of the American States recognizes the obvious fact that the dimensions of our statesmen are not determined by those of the sovereign territories they represent. In this hemisphere we deal as equals, as adult and mature states. We have no caste system. In our councils, from the smallest of us to the largest, we debate with the vigor and conviction of equals. And well we might, for all have contributed, and importantly, in forging the structure within which we reside. We are, I believe, all proud that the inter-American system as it exists today was neither an Anglo-Saxon nor a Latin vision. It is, instead, a marvelous composite which might never have existed had it not drawn upon the finest concepts of these two cultures.

Lastly, in referring to the basic convictions underlying our inter-American system, one is impressed by the profound assurance in the minds of Americans everywhere that we are in fact on the right road. Our inter-American system affords all the assurance that any nation needs that industry, resourcefulness, and self-discipline mean sure and steady progress toward the fulfillment of its just aspirations.

#### **Successes of the Inter-American System**

This kind of confidence can only come from success. What are our successes which would justify such a conviction?

In the political field our experience during the past years justifies our belief that the Organization of American States is capable of dealing with

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Mar. 22, 1954, p. 420.

any inter-American problem brought before it. It is no reflection upon the liberation movement which so gallantly overcame the Communist-dominated regime in Guatemala to recall that for weeks earlier the Organization of American States had been readying an extraordinary meeting of Foreign Ministers to decide upon the measures which might be required to eliminate this threat to the peace of the Americas.

Earlier in this year that same organization, determined that its actions would be worthy of the trust reposed in it to preserve our peace, undertook in the Costa Rican outbreak a whole series of unprecedented measures. It established an international aerial patrol, coordinating aircraft supplied by several states.<sup>3</sup> When circumstances required, it affirmatively requested the other American Governments to make war planes available to the Government of Costa Rica.<sup>4</sup> If, loyal to our tradition and our trust, we resolve to go even beyond these unprecedented measures should the nature of the problem require, then we can indeed feel that aggression will never prevail in our hemisphere.

In the economic field our progress is as heartening as in the political. We hear talk of "underdeveloped nations" both in the hemisphere and out. I have often wondered just what those who use this phrase mean. If it means a nation whose progress is unjustly obstructed by its neighbors, then we can proudly sustain that there are no underdeveloped countries in this hemisphere. Here, as I have said, each of us in its own self-interest seeks to further the economic development of every other. Our own contribution to this joint effort is being made through expanded opportunities for inter-American trade, through substantially greater access to sound loans for developmental purposes, and through intensified programs of technical assistance. I believe that these contributions are recognized as constructive by the other members of this family of nations.

On the other hand, if an "underdeveloped nation" is one which has not yet attained that level of economic development to which its human and its natural resources give it the right to aspire, then we can thank God that we are all underdeveloped nations in this hemisphere. The feeling that in this sense we are underdeveloped is a

wholesome one and furnishes a constant incentive to make greater use of our resources for the benefit of our people. It is true that we are experiencing an era of development which, judged by any standard, exceeds anything which the world has ever seen in a comparable area. Nevertheless, there is not a country in the hemisphere whose resources are not abundantly adequate to provide substantially higher living standards to its people.

Some of us are passing through temporary periods of adversity, but there are no cripples among us. There is not a stagnant economy in the hemisphere. On all sides there is activity and progress.

We are certainly not immune to the problems of inflation and instability of currencies which have plagued the entire world. In each of our states continued progress will depend upon the degree of courage and self-discipline which we demonstrate in meeting and solving these purely domestic problems. They are difficult, and their solution at times raises domestic political obstructions which may seem insurmountable. Their solution is complicated by the fact that the very people who cry out against the suffering which such problems cause often resist the measures of self-discipline inevitably required for their solution.

#### **No Insurmountable Obstacles**

Without minimizing the thorniness of our economic problems we must never lose sight of the fact that they are all of a kind that can be solved. They are often a product of that rapid development which will in the end enormously benefit our peoples. We can take courage from the fact that there is not one nation in the hemisphere whose further substantial and lasting progress is obstructed by really insurmountable obstacles. Every one of us has progressed enormously in the last quarter of a century. Yet every one of us has access to all the elements necessary for further substantial progress.

I have said that our future here in the United States and throughout the hemisphere must depend on work, self-discipline, and a willingness to undertake sacrifices where necessary for the greater good. These have produced for us the progress we have achieved. It has abundantly justified the cost. We would be foolhardy indeed if we allowed ourselves to be persuaded that like

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Jan. 24, 1955, p. 131.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Jan. 31, 1955, p. 182.

progress in the future can be had at any different price.

What I have said of the responsibility of the American States to serve as an example and an inspiration to the world is not new. I recall with some pride that at the San Francisco meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the United Nations the 21 American Republics met separately to exchange views. Also, just last week President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles met with the Ambassadors of the other American Republics to discuss problems which will be raised at the forthcoming four-power conference and solutions which may be advanced for them. Such meetings evidence the growing conviction of our Governments and peoples that as partners in this hemisphere we owe a responsibility not only to our own people but to the entire world. We must succeed in our stewardship of our inter-American affairs, not only because of what it means to this hemisphere but because of the inspiration which such an example will afford to the rest of the world.

Those who attended the San Francisco meeting were deeply impressed by the speeches of the 37 Foreign Ministers and other heads of delegations who attended. They demonstrated beyond all question that national leaders today are keenly aware that the alternative to some reasonably effective international system may well be the destruction of the human race.

## **U.S. Position on Proposed Inter-American Bank**

Press release 417 dated July 1

*On July 1 the Department of State and the Treasury Department, in reply to inquiries from the press, issued the following statement concerning the proposed Inter-American Bank for Economic Development.*

The proposal for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank was made by a Committee of Experts consisting of representatives of nine Latin American Central Banks and the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America. This Committee was established by a resolution of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy in the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the

Inter-American Economic and Social Council held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in November-December 1954, to make specific plans for an inter-American financing institution.<sup>1</sup>

The United States Delegation at that Meeting abstained from voting on the resolution, stating that the United States had given a great deal of thought to the problem of Latin American needs for credit and investment facilities, and had concluded that in its opinion the facilities available through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank, the proposed International Finance Corporation, and private organizations, will be adequate to meet all demands for sound purposes. It also indicated that if we find at some later date that this program is not achieving the results which we believe it can, we shall be glad to discuss other solutions. The United States Delegation therefore expressed its regret that it could not at that time join in the proposed inter-American regional financing institution, and indicated it would abstain from participating in drafting specific plans for it. There have been no developments which would justify a change in the position expressed by the United States Delegation at that time.

## **Change in Termination Date of U.S.-Ecuadoran Agreement**

Press release 402 dated June 28

Steps are being taken to change the termination date of the 1938 bilateral trade agreement with Ecuador from July 18, 1955, as had previously been announced,<sup>2</sup> to January 18, 1956. This does not constitute a reversal of the decision to end the trade agreement but is only a postponement.

The postponement was agreed to in order to afford Ecuador an opportunity to deal with economic distress in the Ecuadoran hat industry, especially in the provinces of Azuay and Canar, which the Ecuadorans believe would be seriously hurt by earlier termination. Termination of the

<sup>1</sup> For an address by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey at this meeting, see BULLETIN of Dec. 6, 1954, p. 863; for a statement by Henry F. Holland, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, on the U.S. position at this meeting, see *ibid.*, Nov. 8, 1954, p. 684.

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Feb. 21, 1955, p. 313.

agreement will have the effect of restoring the duty on unbleached and undyed hat bodies of toquilla fiber to 25 percent as provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, in place of the 12½ percent trade-agreement rate.

The Ecuadoran hat industry has recently fallen into a depressed state, resulting in serious economic distress in the affected provinces. The Ecuadorans have plans under way to deal with the situation in those provinces. The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration has established a technical cooperation program in Ecuador to assist the Ecuadoran Government in its program of economic development. Both the Ecuadoran programs and the Foa assistance will be more effective, it is believed, if the U.S. tariff on Ecuadoran hat bodies is maintained at its present level for an additional 6 months.

Ecuador is not one of the 34 countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Termination of this agreement will leave in effect nine bilateral trade agreements to which the United States is a party.

## **Renewal of Educational Exchange Agreement With France**

Press release 415 dated July 1

The United States and France on June 30 renewed for a second 5-year period an educational exchange agreement under the Fulbright Act. The two Governments, represented respectively by the American Ambassador to France, C. Douglas Dillon, and the French Foreign Minister, Antoine Pinay, exchanged notes in a brief ceremony at the Quai D'Orsay in Paris.

Under the agreement up to \$1 million in American-owned francs will be spent annually for the next 5 years to finance travel of French citizens

to the United States for study, teaching, lecturing, or advanced research and to pay travel and maintenance costs for Americans to go to France for similar purposes.

More than 3,000 exchanges have taken place during the past 5 years under the original agreement.<sup>1</sup>

In presenting the American note proposing extension of the original agreement, Ambassador Dillon noted that this act shows more clearly than words could how fully convinced the United States is of the value of these educational exchanges, now proven by experience. He added:

Our two countries have given to their visitors priceless treasure of experience and understanding. These exchanges have contributed and will contribute to deepen yet further the historic friendship which unites our two peoples.

He went on to say that to extend the realm of learning and to share its benefits is a noble task, and he was convinced that France and the United States have acted wisely in deciding to continue the program.

M. Pinay replied that the exchange of these notes gave him great satisfaction. He said further:

It is significant that it has been possible to set money aside out of lend-lease credits to strengthen our cultural ties, and I must pay homage to the generosity of purposes which presided over the development of the Fulbright Agreement. . . . Thanks to the agreement of our two Governments, hundreds more American and French intellectuals will be able to find the road to scientific cooperation.

The Foreign Minister concluded his remarks as follows:

The decision we seal today thus inscribes itself most auspiciously within the framework of our traditional friendship, and that is why I have desired to express to you very simply my satisfaction and my happiness in it.

<sup>1</sup>For an announcement of the signing of the original agreement, see BULLETIN of Nov. 21, 1948, p. 650.

## Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement With Federal Republic of Germany

### DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 408 dated June 30

Negotiations for a mutual defense assistance agreement under which the United States will render military assistance to the Federal Republic of Germany in the creation of her new defense forces have been concluded and the agreement was signed at Bonn on June 30.

The agreement follows closely the general pattern of the mutual defense assistance agreements under which the United States is supplying other NATO countries with military assistance pursuant to the Mutual Security Act of 1954. The furnishing and use of such assistance will also accord with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty.

The agreement provides that the United States will make available equipment, materiel, services, or other assistance, without specifying the extent of the aid or the details of the conditions under which it will be given. It further pledges the two Governments to take appropriate measures to keep their publics informed of operations under the agreement to the fullest extent consistent with security requirements.

The Federal Republic will use this assistance in promoting an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area in accordance with defense plans formulated by NATO, will join in promoting international understanding and good will, and will make the full contribution consistent with its resources to its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world.

Other articles in the agreement cover such matters as the supply by the Federal Republic of certain raw and semiprocessed materials required by the United States, the exchange of patent rights and technical information, security measures, tax relief, and conditions under which United States personnel assigned to implement the agreement will operate.

The agreement must be ratified by the German Bundestag before it can enter into force.

### TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany,

Being parties to the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington on April 4, 1949;

CONSIDERING their reciprocal pledges under Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty separately and jointly with the other parties, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack;

CONSCIOUS of the desire to foster international peace and security through measures which further the ability of nations dedicated to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to participate effectively in arrangements for collective self-defense in support of those purposes and principles, and conscious of the determination to give their full cooperation to United Nations collective security arrangements and measures and efforts to obtain agreement on universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate guarantees against violation or evasion;

CONSIDERING the support which the Government of the United States of America has brought to these principles by enacting the Mutual Security Act of 1954, which authorizes the furnishing of military assistance to certain nations;

DESIRING to set forth the conditions which will govern the furnishing of such assistance;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

#### Article I

1. The Government of the United States of America will make available to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany such equipment, materials, services, or other assistance as the Government of the United States of America may authorize and in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be agreed. Such assistance as may be made available by the Government of the United States of America under the agreement will be furnished under the authority and subject to all of the terms, conditions and termination provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, acts amendatory and supplementary thereto and appropriation acts thereunder. The furnishing and use

of any such assistance shall be consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the principles of Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make effective use of assistance received under this agreement for the purpose of promoting an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area in accordance with defense plans formulated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and will not use such assistance for any act inconsistent with the strictly defensive character of the North Atlantic Treaty, or, without the prior consent of the Government of the United States of America, for any other purpose. The two Governments will establish arrangements in which both Governments will participate to ensure that equipment and materials received under this agreement, other than equipment or material sold under Section 106 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and no longer required or used exclusively for the purpose for which they were furnished or in accordance with the terms and conditions under which they were furnished will be offered for return to the Government of the United States of America for appropriate disposition.

3. In the common security interest of the parties, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will not transfer to any person not an officer or agent of that Government, or to any nation other than the United States of America, title to or possession of any equipment, materials, property, information, or services furnished pursuant to this Agreement without the prior consent of the Government of the United States of America.

4. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany may use equipment, materials, or services acquired from the Government of the United States of America on a reimbursable basis under the agreement (exchange of notes) of November 23, 1953,<sup>1</sup> for the purpose for which it will use equipment, materials, or services acquired under this Agreement.

#### Article II

1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make available to the Government of the United States of America and to such other governments as the parties hereto may in each case agree upon, such equipment, materials, services, or other assistance as may be authorized, in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the two Governments. The furnishing and use of such assistance shall be consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the obligations under Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

2. In conformity with the principle of mutual aid, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will facilitate the production and transfer to the Government of the United States of America for such period of time, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed, of raw and semi-processed materials required by the United States of America as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources, and which may be available in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Arrangements shall

give due regard to the requirements of the Federal Republic of Germany for domestic use and commercial export of such materials.

#### Article III

The two Governments will, upon the request of either of them, negotiate appropriate arrangements relating to the exchange of patent rights and technical information for defense, in order to expedite such exchanges and at the same time protect private interests and maintain necessary security safeguards.

#### Article IV

1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will take such security measures as may be agreed between the two Governments in order to prevent the disclosure or compromise of classified equipment, materials, services, or information furnished pursuant to this Agreement.

2. Each Government will, consistent with security requirements, take appropriate measures to keep the public informed of operations under this Agreement.

#### Article V

The two Governments will establish procedures whereby the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will so deposit, segregate or assure title to all funds allocated to or derived from any program of assistance undertaken by the Government of the United States of America so that such funds shall not, unless otherwise agreed hereafter, be subject to garnishment, attachment, seizure or other legal process by any person, firm, agency, corporation, organization or government.

#### Article VI

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will grant tax relief to activities of the Government of the United States of America under this Agreement, or any similar agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the government of any other country receiving military assistance, in accordance with the Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning Tax Relief to be Accorded by the Federal Republic to United States Expenditures in the Interest of the Common Defense, signed at Bonn, October 15, 1954.<sup>2</sup>

#### Article VII

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make available to the Government of the United States of America German currency for the use of the Government of the United States of America in adequate amounts for its administrative and operating expenditures in connection with this agreement. Discussions will be initiated forthwith with a view to determining the nature of the expenditures and the amount of such currency.

<sup>1</sup> Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2911.

<sup>2</sup> Not printed.

### Article VIII

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will receive in its territory personnel of the Government of the United States of America, including personnel temporarily assigned, who will discharge the responsibilities of the Government of the United States of America with respect to the equipment, materials, and services furnished by the latter Government. Such personnel will operate as part of the Embassy of the United States of America under the direction and control of the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission of the United States of America. These personnel will be accorded authority and facilities to carry out continuous observation and review of operations under the program of assistance provided under this agreement, including the utilization of military assistance furnished by the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will provide any information as to these matters which may be requested by the Government of the United States of America. The personnel, including dependents, will be divided into two categories:

a) Upon appropriate notification by the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission of the United States of America, full diplomatic status will be granted to the senior military member and the senior Army, Navy and Air Force officer assigned thereto, and to their respective immediate deputies.

b) The second category of personnel will enjoy privileges and immunities conferred by international custom, as recognized by each Government, to certain categories of personnel of the Embassy of the United States of America, such as the immunity from civil and criminal jurisdiction of the host country, immunity of official papers from search and seizure, right of free egress, exemption from custom duties or similar taxes or restrictions in respect of personally owned property imported into the host country by such personnel for their personal use and consumption, without prejudice to the existing regulations on foreign exchange, exemption from internal taxation by the host country upon salaries of such personnel. Privileges and courtesies incident to diplomatic status, such as diplomatic automobile license plates, inclusion on the "diplomatic list", and social courtesies may be waived by the Government of the United States of America for this category of personnel.

It is understood between the two Governments that the number of personnel in the two categories above will be kept as low as possible. In the event that the status, privileges and immunities of such personnel in any other North Atlantic Treaty country are modified pursuant to agreement with such other country, the Government of the United States of America will interpose no objection to amending this agreement in order that the status, privileges and immunities provided shall conform to those in such other North Atlantic Treaty country.

### Article IX

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will consistent with its rights and obligations as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and under

The Convention on Relations Between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany and its Related Conventions as amended by the Protocol on the Termination of the Occupation Regime in the Federal Republic of Germany:

a) join in promoting international understanding and good will and maintaining world peace; take such action as may be mutually agreed upon to eliminate causes of international tension; and fulfill the military obligations which it has assumed under multilateral or bilateral agreements, treaties or other instruments to which the United States of America is a party or in which the United States of America has an interest;

b) make, consistent with its political and economic stability and international obligations the full contribution permitted by its manpower, resources, facilities, and general economic condition to the development and maintenance of its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world and take all reasonable measures which may be needed to develop its defense capacities.

### Article X

In order to safeguard the common interests and the resources of the two Governments, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will cooperate with the Government of the United States of America in the implementation of security controls agreed or to be agreed over the export of strategic goods.

### Article XI

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of an instrument of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany with the Government of the United States of America and shall continue in force until one year after the receipt by either party of written notice of the intention of the other party to terminate it, except that the provisions of Article I, paragraphs 2 and 3, and arrangements entered into under Article I, paragraph 2, Article III, Article IV, paragraph 1, and Article V, shall remain in force unless otherwise agreed by the two Governments.

2. The two Governments shall, upon the request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application or amendment of this Agreement. Such consultation shall take into account, where appropriate, agreements concluded by either Government in connection with the carrying out of Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

3. The two Governments will, from time to time, negotiate detailed arrangements necessary to carry out the provisions of this Agreement.

4. This Agreement shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

DONE at Bonn, in duplicate in the English and German languages, both texts authentic, this thirtieth day of June 1955.

For the United States of America  
JAMES BRYANT CONANT

For the Federal Republic of Germany  
V. BRENTANO

## Air Transport Agreement With Germany

### DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board announced on July 7 (Department of State press release 422) that Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., and German Chargé d'Affaires ad interim Albrecht von Kessel had that day signed an air transport agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States providing the basic principles to govern air transport relations between the two countries and setting forth routes to be operated by their airlines.

The agreement contains the fundamental principles relating to air transport operations which have been standard in air transport agreements negotiated by the United States since the signing of the air transport agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom in Bermuda in February 1946.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 40 agreements concluded by the United States contain these principles.

Negotiations leading to the United States-German agreement were completed on June 10. Since that time the subject of the agreement has been discussed by the airlines, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Department of State at hearings before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Later the airlines presented their views before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Subsequent to these further discussions and after careful deliberation, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Department of State have concluded that, in consideration of all aspects of the national interest, the agreement as reached by the representatives of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany should be signed immediately.

In signing the agreement, the United States re-

<sup>1</sup> For text of the Bermuda agreement, see BULLETIN of Apr. 7, 1946, p. 586.

affirms its adherence to the Bermuda principles as setting forth a sound basis on which to develop international air transport services. These principles, under which airlines of the United States and of many foreign nations have now had almost 10 years of practical operations, afford ample protection for local and regional services while permitting a reasonable degree of flexibility to the operators of trunk-line services.

The routes to be operated by the airlines of the two countries are as follows:

For airlines of the United States:

1. From the United States of America to Hamburg and beyond to points in Europe north and east of the Federal Republic of Germany.
2. From the United States of America to Dusseldorf-Cologne/Bonn, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich and beyond to points in Europe east and

### Air Transport Agreement With Germany

*Statement by Under Secretary Hoover<sup>1</sup>*

MR. MINISTER: It gives me great pleasure to be meeting with you to sign still another agreement normalizing relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

This agreement will permit the normal operation of air transport services between our two countries. While these services have been performed in recent years by United States and other airlines, this agreement and the recent inauguration of Lufthansa service will place our air transport services on a reciprocal basis.

I hope that the air traffic authorized by this agreement will prove to be another means of bringing our two nations still closer together.

<sup>1</sup> Made on July 7 (press release 423) on the occasion of the signing of the Air Transport Agreement by Mr. Hoover and German Chargé d'Affaires ad interim Albrecht von Kessel.

southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond.

3. From the United States of America to Frankfurt and beyond to points in Europe south and southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond to North Africa, the Near East, and beyond.

For airlines of Germany:

1. From the Federal Republic of Germany to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and beyond to points in the Caribbean Sea and beyond to South America.

2. From the Federal Republic of Germany to Chicago.

3. From the Federal Republic of Germany to San Francisco or Los Angeles. (Selection of the terminal point in the United States of America to be determined by the Federal Republic of Germany at a later date.)

The airlines of each country also have the right to make traffic stops at intermediate points between the two countries. The detailed route descriptions are listed in a note attached to the agreement.

#### TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany,

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the purpose of promoting air communications between their respective territories,

Have accordingly appointed authorized representatives for this purpose, who have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of the present Agreement:

a) The term "aeronautical authorities" shall mean in the case of the United States of America, the Civil Aeronautics Board and any person or agency authorized to perform the functions exercised by the Civil Aeronautics Board and, in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Minister of Transport and any person or agency authorized to perform the functions exercised by the said Federal Minister of Transport.

b) The term "territory" in relation to a State shall mean the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty, suzerainty, protection, mandate or trusteeship of that State.

c) The term "designated airline" shall mean an airline that one contracting party has notified the other contracting party, in writing, to be the airline which will operate a specific route or routes listed in the exchange of notes in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement.

d) The term "air service" shall mean any scheduled air service performed by aircraft for the public transport of passengers, mail or cargo.

e) The term "international air service" shall mean an air service which passes through the air space over the territory of more than one State.

f) The term "stop for non-traffic purposes" shall mean a landing for any purpose other than taking on or discharging passengers, cargo or mail.

#### ARTICLE 2

(1) Each contracting party grants to the other contracting party rights necessary for the conduct of international air services by the designated airlines, as follows: the rights of transit, of stops for non-traffic purposes, and of commercial entry and departure for international traffic in passengers, mail and cargo at the points in its territory named on each of the routes specified in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) The routes over which the designated airlines of the two contracting parties will be authorized to operate will be specified in a Route Schedule, mutually agreed upon, and set forth in an exchange of diplomatic notes.

#### ARTICLE 3

Air service on a specified route may be inaugurated by an airline or airlines of one contracting party at any time after that contracting party has designated such airline or airlines for that route and the other contracting party has given the appropriate operating permission. Such other party shall, subject to Article 4, be bound to give this permission provided that the designated airline or airlines may be required to qualify before the competent aeronautical authorities of that party, under the laws and regulations normally applied by these authorities, before being permitted to engage in the operations contemplated by this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE 4

Each contracting party reserves the right to withhold or revoke the operating permission provided for in Article 3 of this Agreement from an airline designated by the other contracting party in the event that it is not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control of such airline are vested in nationals of the other contracting party, or in case of failure by such airline to comply with the laws and regulations referred to in Article 5 hereof, or in case of the failure of the airline or the government designating it otherwise to perform its obligations hereunder, or to fulfill the conditions under which the rights are granted in accordance with this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE 5

(1) The laws and regulations of one contracting party relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of aircraft engaged in international air navigation, or to the operation and navigation of such aircraft while within its territory, shall be applied to the aircraft utilized by the airline or airlines designated by the other contracting party, and shall be complied with by such aircraft upon entering or departing from and while within the territory of the first contracting party.

(2) The laws and regulations of one contracting party relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of passengers, crew, or cargo of aircraft, such as regulations relating to entry, clearance, immigration, passports, customs, and quarantine shall be complied with by or on behalf of such passengers, crew or cargo of the other contracting party upon entrance into or departure from, and while within the territory of the first contracting party.

#### ARTICLE 6

Certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licenses issued or rendered valid by one contracting party, and still in force, shall be recognized as valid by the other contracting party for the purpose of operating the routes and services provided for in this Agreement, provided that the requirements under which such certificates or licenses were issued or rendered valid are equal to or above the minimum standards which may be established pursuant to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Each contracting party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognize, for the purpose of flight above its own territory, certificates of competency and licenses granted to its own nationals by another State.

#### ARTICLE 7

In order to prevent discriminatory practices and to assure equality of treatment, both contracting parties agree that:

a) Each of the contracting parties may impose or permit to be imposed just and reasonable charges for the use of public airports and other facilities under its control. Each of the contracting parties agrees, however, that these charges shall not be higher than would be paid for the use of such airports and facilities by its national aircraft engaged in similar international services.

b) Fuel, lubricating oils, consumable technical supplies, spare parts, regular equipment, and stores on board aircraft of the designated airlines of one contracting party on arrival in the territory of the other contracting party and retained on board on leaving the territory of that party shall be exempt, on a basis of reciprocity, from customs duties, inspection fees and other national duties or charges. Such supplies may also be used or consumed free of customs duties and other entrance taxes aboard aircraft while in flight over the territory of the other contracting party. With respect to food stores, however, this shall apply only if the food stores are issued for immediate consumption aboard aircraft carrying passengers on international air services exclusively and furthermore if such aircraft can be continuously supervised by customs authorities in case of intermediate landings.

c) Fuel, lubricating oils, consumable technical supplies, spare parts, and regular equipment introduced into the territory of one contracting party by or on behalf of the other contracting party or its nationals under customs supervision and control, intended solely for use on, and used on, aircraft of the designated airlines of such contracting party in international services shall be exempt

on a basis of reciprocity from customs duties, inspection fees and other national duties or charges.

d) Insofar as the above-mentioned supplies are exempted from duties, fees and charges, they shall not be subject to the otherwise applicable economic prohibitions and restrictions relating to import, export and transit.

#### ARTICLE 8

There shall be a fair and equal opportunity for the airlines of each contracting party to operate on any route specified in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE 9

In the operation by the airlines of either contracting party of the air services over the routes described in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement, the interest of the airlines of the other contracting party shall be taken into consideration so as not to affect unduly the services which the latter provide on all or part of the same routes.

#### ARTICLE 10

(1) The air services made available to the public by the airlines operating under this Agreement shall bear a close relationship to the requirements of the public for such services.

(2) It is the understanding of both contracting parties that services provided by a designated airline under the present Agreement shall retain as their primary objective the provision of capacity adequate to the traffic demands between the country of which such airline is a national and the countries of ultimate destination of the traffic. The right to embark or disembark on such services international traffic destined for or coming from third countries at a point or points on the routes specified in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement shall be applied in accordance with the general principles of orderly development to which both contracting parties subscribe and shall be subject to the general principle that capacity should be related:

- a) to traffic requirements between the country of origin and the countries of ultimate destination of the traffic;
- b) to the requirements of through airline operation; and,
- c) to the traffic requirements of the area through which the airline passes after taking account of local and regional services.

#### ARTICLE 11

Rates to be charged on the routes provided for in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement shall be reasonable, due regard being paid to all relevant factors, such as cost of operation, reasonable profit, and the rates charged by any other carriers, as well as the characteristics of each service, and shall be determined in accordance with the following paragraphs:

- a) The rates to be charged by the airlines of either contracting party between points in the territory of the United States and points in the territory of the Federal

Republic of Germany referred to in the Route Schedule provided for in paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Agreement shall, consistent with the provisions of the present Agreement, be subject to the approval of the aeronautical authorities of the contracting parties, who shall act in accordance with their obligations under this Agreement, within the limits of their legal powers.

b) Any rate proposed by an airline of either contracting party shall be filed with the aeronautical authorities of both contracting parties at least thirty (30) days before the proposed date of introduction; provided that this period of thirty (30) days may be reduced in particular cases if so agreed by the aeronautical authorities of each contracting party.

c) During any period for which the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States has approved the traffic conference procedures of the International Air Transport Association (hereinafter called IATA), any rate agreements concluded through these procedures and involving United States airlines will be subject to approval of the Board. Rate agreements concluded through this machinery may also be required to be subject to the approval of the aeronautical authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany pursuant to the principles enunciated in paragraph b) above.

d) The contracting parties agree that the procedure described in paragraphs e), f) and g) of this Article shall apply:

aa) If, during the period of the approval by both contracting parties of the IATA traffic conference procedure, either, any specific rate agreement is not approved within a reasonable time by either contracting party, or, a conference of IATA is unable to agree on a rate, or

bb) At any time no IATA procedure is applicable, or

cc) If either contracting party at any time withdraws or fails to renew its approval of that part of the IATA traffic conference procedure relevant to this Article.

e) In the event that power is conferred by law upon the aeronautical authorities of the United States to fix fair and economic rates for the transport of persons and property by air on international services and to suspend proposed rates in a manner comparable to that in which the Civil Aeronautics Board at present is empowered to act with respect to such rates for the transport of persons and property by air within the United States, each of the contracting parties shall thereafter exercise its authority in such manner as to prevent any rate or rates proposed by one of its airlines for services from the territory of one contracting party to a point or points in the territory of the other contracting party from becoming effective, if in the judgment of the aeronautical authorities of the contracting party whose airline or airlines is or are proposing such rate, that rate is unfair or uneconomic. If one of the contracting parties on receipt of the notification referred to in paragraph b) above is dissatisfied with the rate proposed by the airline or airlines of the other contracting party, it shall so notify the other contracting party prior to the expiry of the first fifteen (15) of the thirty (30) days referred to, and the contracting parties shall endeavor to reach agreement on the appropriate rate.

aa) In the event that such agreement is reached, each contracting party will exercise its best efforts to put such rate into effect as regards its airline or airlines.

bb) If agreement has not been reached at the end of the thirty (30) day period referred to in paragraph b) above, the proposed rate may, unless the aeronautical authorities of the country of the air carrier concerned see fit to suspend its application, go into effect provisionally pending the settlement of any dispute in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) below.

f) Prior to the time when such power may be conferred upon the aeronautical authorities of the United States, if one of the contracting parties is dissatisfied with any rate proposed by the airline or airlines of either contracting party for services from the territory of one contracting party to a point or points in the territory of the other contracting party, it shall so notify the other prior to the expiry of the first fifteen (15) of the thirty (30) day period referred to in paragraph b) above, and the contracting parties shall endeavor to reach agreement on the appropriate rate.

aa) In the event that such agreement is reached, each contracting party will use its best efforts to cause such agreed rate to be put into effect by its airline or airlines.

bb) It is recognized that if no such agreement can be reached prior to the expiry of such thirty (30) days, the contracting party raising the objection to the rate may take such steps as it may consider necessary to prevent the inauguration or continuation of the service in question at the rate complained of.

g) When in any case under paragraphs e) or f) of this Article the aeronautical authorities of the two contracting parties cannot agree within a reasonable time upon the appropriate rate after consultation initiated by the complaint of one contracting party concerning the proposed rate or an existing rate of the airline or airlines of the other contracting party, upon the request of either, the terms of Article 13 of this Agreement shall apply.

## ARTICLE 12

(1) Consultation between the competent authorities of both contracting parties may be requested at any time by either contracting party for the purpose of discussing the interpretation, application, or amendment of the Agreement or Route Schedule. Such consultation shall begin within a period of sixty (60) days from the date of the receipt of the request by the Department of State of the United States of America or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany as the case may be.

(2) Should agreement be reached on amendment of this Agreement such amendment shall become effective when it has been approved in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 17 of this Agreement.

(3) Should agreement be reached on amendment of the Route Schedule, such agreement shall become effective on the date of an exchange of diplomatic notes in accordance with the procedure provided in paragraph (2) of Article 2 for the initial establishment of the Route Schedule.

(4) A frequent exchange of ideas will take place between the aeronautical authorities of the two parties in order to achieve close cooperation in all matters concerning the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE 13

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any dispute between contracting parties relative to the interpretation or application of this Agreement which cannot be settled through consultation shall be submitted for an advisory report to a mixed commission of three members, one to be named by each contracting party, and the third to be agreed upon by the two members so chosen, provided that such third member shall not be a national of either contracting party. Each of the contracting parties shall designate a member within two months of the date of delivery by either party to the other party of a diplomatic note requesting settlement of a dispute; and the third member shall be agreed upon within one month after such period of two months.

(2) If either of the contracting parties fails to designate its own member within two months, or if the third member is not agreed upon within the time limit indicated, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointment or appointments by choosing the member or members.

(3) The contracting parties will use their best efforts under the powers available to them to put into effect the opinion expressed in any such advisory report. Each contracting party shall bear the expenses arising out of the activity of its member as well as one half of the expenses arising out of the activity of the third member.

#### ARTICLE 14

This Agreement, all amendments thereto, and contracts connected therewith shall be registered with the International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### ARTICLE 15

If a general multilateral air transport convention accepted by both contracting parties enters into force, the provisions of the multilateral convention shall prevail. Consultations under the provisions of Article 12 may be held to determine the extent to which the present Agreement is amended, supplemented or revoked by the provisions of the multilateral convention.

#### ARTICLE 16

Either of the contracting parties may at any time notify the other of its intention to terminate the present Agreement. Such a notice shall be sent simultaneously to the International Civil Aviation Organization. In the event such communication is made, this Agreement shall terminate one year after the date of its receipt, unless by agreement between the contracting parties the notice of intention to terminate is withdrawn before the expiration of that time. If the other contracting party fails to acknowledge receipt, notice shall be deemed as having been received fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### ARTICLE 17

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt by the United States of America of notification of its approval by the Federal Republic of Germany.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington this seventh day of July 1955, in duplicate in the English and German languages, each of which shall be of equal authenticity.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

HERBERT HOOVER JR.

FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

KESSEL

#### EXCHANGE OF NOTES ON ROUTE SCHEDULE

##### U.S. Note of July 7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1955

SIR: I refer to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed on July 7, 1955.

In the negotiations which have been conducted in connection with the above-mentioned Agreement, it has been agreed that air services may be operated in accordance with the following route schedule.

##### ROUTE SCHEDULE

A. An airline or airlines designated by the Government of the United States of America shall be entitled to operate air services on each of the air routes specified via intermediate points, in both directions, and to make scheduled landings in the Federal Republic of Germany at the points specified in this paragraph:

1. From the United States of America via intermediate points to Hamburg and beyond to points in Europe north and east of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. From the United States of America via intermediate points to Dusseldorf-Cologne/Bonn, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich and beyond to points in Europe east and southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond.

3. From the United States of America via intermediate points to Frankfurt and beyond to points in Europe south and southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond to North Africa, the Near East and beyond.

B. An airline or airlines designated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be entitled to operate air services on each of the air routes specified via intermediate points, in both directions, and to make scheduled landings in the United States of America at the points specified in this paragraph:

1. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to Boston, New York and Philadelphia

and beyond to points in the Caribbean Sea and beyond to South America.

2. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to Chicago.

3. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to San Francisco or Los Angeles.\*

\*Selection of the terminal point in the United States of America to be determined by the Federal Republic of Germany at a later date.

C. Points on any of the specified routes may at the option of the designated airline be omitted on any or all flights.

I should be very grateful if you would inform me of the concurrence of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in the foregoing route schedule.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:  
HERBERT HOOVER Jr.

The Honorable

ALBRECHT VON KESSEL,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Federal Republic of Germany.*

#### German Note of July 7

EMBASSY OF THE  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated July 7, 1955, referring to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed on July 7, 1955, and I wish to state that in the negotiations which have been conducted in connection with said agreement it has been agreed that air services may be operated in accordance with the following route schedule:

#### ROUTE SCHEDULE

A. An airline or airlines designated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be entitled to operate air services on each of the air routes specified via intermediate points, in both directions, and to make scheduled landings in the United States of America at the points specified in this paragraph:

1. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to Boston, New York and Philadelphia and beyond to points in the Caribbean Sea and beyond to South America.

2. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to Chicago.

3. From the Federal Republic of Germany via intermediate points to San Francisco or Los Angeles.\*

\* Selection of the terminal point in the United States to be determined by the Federal Republic of Germany at a later date. (Footnote in original.)

4. Points on any of the specified routes may at the option of the designated airline be omitted on any or all flights.

B. An airline or airlines designated by the Government of the United States of America shall be entitled to operate air services on each of the air routes specified via intermediate points, in both directions, and to make scheduled landings in the Federal Republic of Germany at the points specified in this paragraph:

1. From the United States via intermediate points to Hamburg and beyond to points in Europe north and east of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. From the United States via intermediate points to Düsseldorf-Cologne/Bonn, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich and beyond to points in Europe east and south-east of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond.

3. From the United States via intermediate points to Frankfurt and beyond to points in Europe south and southeast of the Federal Republic of Germany and beyond to North Africa, the Near East and beyond.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Washington, D. C.,  
the 7th of July 1955.

For the Ambassador  
KESSEL  
Minister

The Honorable

JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
*Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.*

#### Reciprocal War Damage Agreement With Luxembourg

Press release 419 dated July 7

An agreement signed on June 15, 1955, between the Government of the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg grants reciprocal national treatment to American nationals who have sustained war damage to their private property in the territory of Luxembourg and to Luxembourg nationals who have sustained war damage to their private property in the territory of the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska.

American nationals seeking indemnification for war damage to their private property sustained in Luxembourg have until January 7, 1956, to address a brief declaration in the French language to the Office de l'Etat des Dommages de Guerre, Luxembourg, which office will furnish them the necessary forms. The duly completed forms, in the French

language, are to be sent by the claimant to the mayor of the commune in which the war damage was sustained. After certification, the mayor will transmit the declaration to the Office de l'Etat des Dommages de Guerre.

American nationals seeking indemnification must have possessed either American or Luxembourg nationality on the date of the loss and must also possess American nationality on the date of the payment of the compensation.

Luxembourg nationals seeking indemnification for war damage sustained in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska have until January 7, 1956, to file their statement of claim in the English language with the American Legation at Luxembourg or with the Department of State at Washington, D.C.

American nationals who have previously declared their war damage to the Luxembourg authorities are not required to make new declarations unless requested to do so by the Luxembourg authorities. Any declarations made prior to the coming into force of the agreement on reciprocity will be regarded as having been filed within the time allowed by the agreement.

Luxembourg nationals who filed a declaration of war damage with the American authorities and whose compensation has not been settled must file a new declaration in the English language with the American Legation at Luxembourg or the Department of State at Washington, D.C.

## Exchange of Agricultural Delegations With U.S.S.R.

### Departure of U.S. Representatives

The Departments of Agriculture and State announced on July 12 (press release 429) that a group of 12 American agricultural people were leaving that day to begin a month's unofficial tour of Soviet Russia.<sup>1</sup>

It is expected that the group will be given a broad view of Soviet Russia's agricultural economy and will be invited to see collective farms, state farms, machine tractor stations, experiment

stations, agricultural colleges, and agricultural machinery and food-processing plants. The itinerary indicates that some time will be spent in the Moscow area, followed by visits to the Ukraine, one of the rich agricultural areas of Eastern Europe; the Kuban area of North Caucasus and the Don and Volga regions; the central Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R., where irrigated cotton is produced; and the new land development in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, a pioneering attempt to open new lands to grain production.

The American group is paying its own expenses. Members were selected by a nonofficial public committee<sup>2</sup> and include eight practicing farmers. The trip is an outgrowth of an editorial suggestion made earlier this year by the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, Des Moines, Iowa, that U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations might be improved through exchange of agricultural visitors. Also, as a result of the suggestion, Soviet Russia is sending an official agricultural delegation to the United States during approximately the same period that the American group will visit there.

W. V. Lambert, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station and Extension Service, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., is chairman of the American group. Other members of the group are Asa V. Clark, Pullman, Wash.; Charles J. Hearst, Cedar Falls, Iowa; John M. Jacobs, Phoenix, Ariz.; David Gale Johnson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Kleiner, Nampa, Idaho; Ralph Ainslee Olsen, Ellsworth, Iowa; Ferris Owen, Newark, Ohio; Herbert W. Pike, Whiting, Iowa; W. E. Reed, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Lauren K. Soth, Des Moines, Iowa; and John M. Steddon, Granger, Iowa.<sup>3</sup>

### Travel Schedule for Soviet Visitors

Press release 394 dated June 28

Tentative tour plans for a group of leading agricultural administrative and technical officials of the Soviet Union who are scheduled to visit the United States during the approximate period July 14-August 20, 1955, were announced on June

<sup>1</sup> See press release 375 of June 21.

<sup>2</sup> For additional biographical data on the American group, see press releases 380 of June 22, 388 of June 24, and 418 of July 6.

28 by the Departments of Agriculture and State.<sup>4</sup> The itinerary has been developed cooperatively with the land-grant colleges and private industry and reflects the interests expressed by the Soviet delegation.

The prospective tour is part of an exchange of visits. The U. S. S. R. has agreed that a group of U.S. agricultural representatives may visit the Soviet Union during the same period. The visits are the outgrowth of an editorial suggestion originally made by the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, Des Moines, Iowa, to the effect that such an exchange could promote better understanding between the two nations. Both delegations are paying their own travel and other costs.

The tentative travel schedule will take in a broad representative section of the American economy, both agricultural and industrial. The tour will give the visitors an opportunity to observe the high productivity of the American free enterprise system.

The present schedule calls for the group to arrive at Des Moines, Iowa, on July 15. Several days will be spent in Iowa, following out a program developed under the leadership of Iowa State College. The central focus will be on the economic production and marketing of corn and hogs. It is expected that the visitors will see Iowa State College; corn-hog, dairy, and diversified farms; a meat packing plant and a milk processing plant; county extension offices; and typical rural communities.

In Nebraska the visitors will have an opportunity to see poultry processing, hybrid corn production, sprinkler irrigation, and grain storage methods. Next, the group is scheduled to travel through South Dakota, with special attention to livestock and grain farming.

In Minnesota they will be given an opportunity to visit typical farms, a seed plant, cooperative dairies and creameries, educational and experimental institutions, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, flour mills, and a farm equipment factory.

In Chicago, a 3-day itinerary is being set up under the leadership of the Institute of International Education, working with a local public advisory committee. It is expected to include such divergent interests as a musical concert and a visit to the stockyards.

<sup>4</sup>For a list of the 13 Soviet officials, see press release 395 of June 28.

The group will pay a brief visit to the citrus and grape producing areas of California.

Upon completion of the tour, the delegation will come to Washington. Here the members will visit the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., and will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Four Americans will accompany the group throughout the trip. One is John Strohm of Woodstock, Ill., editor of *Ford Almanac*, associate editor of *Better Farming Magazine*, and past president of the American Agricultural Editors Association. Following World War II, Mr. Strohm traveled extensively in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Ministry of Agriculture. At the request of the Departments of Agriculture and State, he is acting as U.S. public representative and will coordinate arrangements with assisting groups.

The others assigned to the trip are Raymond P. Christensen, agricultural economist of the Agricultural Research Service, who will assist with general arrangements; and Vladimir P. Prokofeff and Vasia Gmirkin of the Department of State, who will serve as interpreters.

## Current Legislation on Foreign Policy: 84th Congress, 1st Session

Trade Agreements Extension. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Finance on H. R. 1, an act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. Part 1: March 2-8, 1955, 626 pp. Part 2: March 8-14, 1955, 1,267 pp. Part 3: March 15-18, 1955, 1,909 pp. Part 4: March 21-23, 1955, 2,352 pp.

Extending the Existing Authority for the Loan of a Small Aircraft Carrier to the Government of France. Report to accompany S. 1139. S. Rept. 133, April 1, 1955. 3 pp. Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1956. Report to accompany H. R. 5502. H. Rept. 417, April 13, 1955. 25 pp.

United States Membership in an Organization for Trade Cooperation. Message from the President requesting enactment of legislation recommending U.S. membership in an Organization for Trade Cooperation. H. Doc. 140, April 14, 1955. 12 pp.

Surplus Property. Letter from Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government transmitting the Report on Use and Disposal of Federal Surplus Property, pursuant to Public Law 108, 83d Congress. H. Doc. 141, April 18, 1955. 96 pp.

Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955. Conference report to accompany H. R. 4903. H. Rept. 426, April 19, 1955. 7 pp.

Mutual Security Program. Message from the President transmitting recommendations relative to a Mutual Security Program. H. Doc. 144, April 20, 1955. 7 pp.

Transportation on Canadian Vessels to and Within Alaska. Report to accompany S. 948. H. Rept. 431, April 21, 1955. 3 pp.

## Progress in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

*Statements by Delmas H. Nucker*

*U.S. Special Representative in the Trusteeship Council*

### OPENING STATEMENT<sup>1</sup>

It is a privilege to appear before you as the Special Representative of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to report the principal events marking the progress of our administration since July 1, 1954.<sup>2</sup> I shall try to discuss these events briefly and comprehensively. Their details and relevant statistics will be presented during the question period to the extent they are called for by specific inquiries. It is my hope that through this meeting you may appraise the progress we have made and I, in turn, may receive the benefits of the views and recommendations of this Council.

This is the first time I have served in the capacity of reporter to you. On August 16 of last year I was appointed Deputy High Commissioner of the trust territory, and since the resignation of Mr. Midkiff on September 1 I have served also in the higher role of Acting High Commissioner. These dual responsibilities have caused me to make, during the past 9 months, three complete tours through the territory and three trips, prior to the present, to Washington. While time consuming, they have enabled me on the one hand to comprehend more clearly district-level problems and needs and on the other to perceive better our relationship to other agencies with which we must work. My trips to the districts also enable me to attest to several peculiar difficulties which confront the administration of the trust territory. Chief among these are the great expenses over which the territory extends, its small, scattered land area, its

meager natural resources, the diversity of its institutions and languages, and the general simplicity of its cultural background.

### Administration

Most important among the events of general administrative significance was the removal of headquarters from Honolulu to Guam on September 29, 1954. This move brought our headquarters into a more central position from the point of view of the seven districts of the trust territory. It has resulted in improved radio communication, more frequent staff visits to the field, and a greater number of district personnel visits to headquarters. These have made possible an increased interchange of ideas and views among our staff.

A second administrative change was the establishment of Rota as the seventh district of the territory on March 10 of this year. This action removed Rota from the anomalous position it had previously occupied as neither district nor district part, and permits the supervision of its activities on the same basis as with the rest of the territory.

In numbers, our permanent personnel remains substantially the same as last year. The slight increase in our total staff—American from about 215 to 250 and Micronesian from about 1,260 to 1,475—is primarily the result of our intensified construction program. Hence it consists largely of temporary personnel additions.

### Economic Improvement

Several important events with fundamental economic implications occurred during the past year. Foremost among these was the December 31 liquidation of the Island Trading Company. Though this government-sponsored company con-

<sup>1</sup> Made in the U. N. Trusteeship Council on June 14 (U. S./U. N. press release 2169). Mr. Nucker is Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

<sup>2</sup> For a review of the previous year by the former High Commissioner, Frank E. Midkiff, see BULLETIN of July 19, 1954, p. 96.

tributed greatly to the economic development of the territory to its very last, careful advance planning prevented its liquidation from creating an economic vacuum. The Micronesian-owned, limited stock companies were strengthened in each district so that they could adequately purchase and collect the copra in the field. A contract was entered into with a private firm under which it took over the marketing of copra for the entire territory under the jurisdiction of the Copra Stabilization Board. The terms under which this firm operates are as favorable to the Micronesians as those previously offered by the Island Trading Company. The sale of trade commodities to the Micronesians, a service formerly performed by the Trading Company, has also been assumed with highly encouraging success by the local trading companies.

In the second place, it has been decided to establish Majuro, the Marshalls District center, as a world port for the entire trust territory and to provide there the various facilities required. As such a port, it is to function as the general copra-shipping center for the trust territory. This plan was put into effect in mid-October of last year when the first strictly commercial ship called at Majuro and took aboard 1,000 metric tons of copra for Japanese discharge. Since then four other ships have made this port of call. The establishment of this important shipping point in the Marshall Islands, while dictated by other considerations, serves to aid the economy of the Marshalls, which is particularly in need of help, and hence to reduce the dependency of these islands on outside assistance. Moreover, the lower freight rates which have resulted constitute a direct benefit to the producers.

Thirdly, the past year has marked the concluding phase of the Phosphate Mining Company's operation on Angaur in the Palaus. All mining has now ceased and efforts are concentrated in backfilling, as I myself observed during my visit to the island in May. The contract of this Japanese owned and directed company will terminate on June 30; it is our opinion that the limit to which productive agricultural land can safely be mined and therefore removed from crop production has now been reached.

Indicative, too, of our gradual progress in the economic sphere are three additional facts. First, copra production again increased during the past

year. Whereas only 10,214 short tons were marketed in the preceding fiscal year, in the present fiscal year an estimated 12,120 short tons will be sold, an increase of almost 20 percent. The marketing of this copra crop will result in a revenue of approximately \$1,190,000. Secondly, trochus production increased fourfold from 102 short tons in 1953 to 449 short tons in 1954, and the income derived from its sale soared from \$18,439 to \$151,310. Third, during this fiscal year handicraft items will produce a revenue of approximately \$40,000, a sum twice that realized in calendar year 1953.

### **Agriculture**

During the past year, major moves have been made to strengthen the agricultural program. The funds allotted to it have been materially increased. The agriculturists authorized for each district have been increased to two, one to direct the agricultural center and one to function as an extension agent. In order to develop our cash crops as well as the subsistence crops, two experts have just been added to the staff; they will assume charge of our coconut improvement program and will supervise our fishery and trochus-harvesting programs.

In the Marshalls the pressure of the population upon the land is greatest, the crop capabilities of the soil are most limited, and the presence of displaced island groups creates special problems. There during the past year agriculture has received particular attention. Perhaps our most important action, from an agricultural point of view, has been the establishment of the Jaluit project. This project will improve the subsistence and cash crops most suited to the Marshallese soil and climate, will develop superior cultivation practices, and will disseminate these improved plants and agricultural practices through the atolls of the district.

In each district we are creating an agricultural center, consisting of nurseries and experimental plots, livestock and poultry breeding facilities, and laboratories and offices. Experimental plantings of cacao continue to be expanded in Yap, Ponape, and Palau. An agricultural extension service is being organized to offer Micronesians technical advice on cultivation practices, to aid in the procuring of their needed agricultural supplies, and to help market their crops. A broad agricultural education program, now being designed, will bring

important information on cultivation techniques and conservation methods to both youth and adult groups.

The Metalanim Plantation was placed on a self-sustaining basis on July 1, 1954. The operation is sustained by the proceeds of its copra production. It continues to experiment in coconut and cacao cultivation and the breeding of cattle and swine. The results of these experiments and, to some extent, the actual improved plant and animal stock are made available to the Micronesians.

Our rhinoceros beetle eradication program continues to receive attention. It is being concentrated in the Palaus, where the ravages of this insect were most severe. Although the pest is still not eliminated, gradual progress in its control and extermination is being made and new plantings of coconut trees are now being started in pest-free areas.

Finally, our agricultural program has as one of its goals the improvement of the quality of the present Micronesian animal and plant strains. With this idea in mind, swine, poultry, and seeds of commercial and subsistence crops have been imported and distributed in the several districts. Similar distributions have also been made from the improved stock of our own Agriculture Department.

#### Land Resettlement

A homesteading program has been inaugurated to augment the economic resources of the Micronesians and to alleviate the economic and social pressures resulting from overpopulation. Under this program plots of cultivable government land are being placed in the hands of needy Micronesians. On Ponape, settlers from the densely populated islands of Pingelap and Kapingamarangi are already homesteading several thousand acres of excellent land, most of which is planted to mature coconut trees. The Micronesian settlers themselves shoulder the chief burdens incident to their establishment in their new home. However, they are being aided during their period of adjustment by their stay-at-home coislanders and, primarily in transportation and initial financing, by the trust territory administration.

In the Palaus the municipality of Peleliu has started a 400-acre coconut plantation under provisions of the homesteading program.

During the ensuing months the homesteading

program will move forward with the settling of additional families from Pingelap and Kapingamarangi on Ponape. Homesteaders from other overcrowded areas will also be placed on productive plots on Ponape and Rota, and in the Palaus, and to a lesser extent in Truk and the Marshalls.

On Rota, Songsong Village, the only true community on the island, has been surveyed preliminary to the formal assigning of the village lots to their present occupants. Also on this island the boundaries between public and private lands are now being mapped so that a broad homesteading program may be inaugurated. Such a program will mean much to the Rotanese, for 80 percent of the land falls within the public domain. In the Palaus approximately 300 acres have been made available for home sites and garden plots and are scheduled to be homesteaded by those families who currently possess them under lease.

The administrative areas required for each of our seven districts have either been determined or are now being delineated by cadastral surveys. As a result these areas in the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, and Palau will be reduced in size and the released land will be returned to the Micronesians.

#### Claim Settlement

Definite progress is being made in the direction of settling the several classes of claims held by the Micronesians against the United States.

All property loss claims of the Rongelapese and Uterikese resulting from the unfortunate fallout of March 1 of last year have now been settled. Several months prior to settlement, meetings were held and notices posted to insure that each person fully understands his rights. Many discussions were held with the leaders. The attitude of the Rongelapese and Uterikese people was very fair. They took into consideration only actual "out of pocket" losses. They gave the administration full credit for past help given. These claims amounted to \$6,869.80. No personal injury claims were submitted by members of these two groups.

Funds have now been allocated to settle all yen redemption claims, and wide publicity has been given to the program throughout the territory. By the end of April of this year a total of almost \$14,000 had been paid to Micronesians in full settlement of all yen claims received to that time. It is believed that this redemption program is now virtually completed.

Work leading toward the settlement of our outstanding land claims has continued with additional impetus, with the establishment of new Land Transfer Boards on Rota and in the Marshalls. These important boards, which exercise general advisory responsibility with regard to land matters, are now functioning in all districts. The Land Claims Staff has been strengthened by the addition of new employees, both American and Micronesian. As a result, it has been able to make more rapid progress in cadastral surveying, in determining land ownership, and in supporting the homesteading program.

The United States Government and certain of its agencies continue to find it necessary to make use of some land privately owned by Micronesians. A careful study of the just claims for compensation of these territory citizens has been completed. Much thought has been given to the question of the compensation arrangements most appropriate to the situation. Now at last we should be in a position to effect claim settlements in the near future.

#### **Education**

The education of the Micronesians for their more effective participation in their developing society is regarded as one of the primary responsibilities of our administration.

As with our other departments, both Micronesians and Americans comprise the personnel of the Education Department. During the past year three important positions were taken over by Micronesians for the first time. These were the position of Educational Administrator in the Marshalls, which is occupied by Dwight Heine, who appeared before you last year as the spokesman for the Marshallese; that of Supervisor of Teacher Education in the Marshalls; and that of Principal of the Intermediate School at Palau. Other administrative and advisory positions are also coming to be held increasingly by Micronesians. The number of Micronesians in these positions increased last year from 63 to 75, a favorable change of 19 percent.

The increase in our Micronesian staff is making it possible for our American educational personnel to devote less time to student teaching duties and more to teacher aid and training. In Ponape the entire American staff is now chiefly concerned with the improvement of education in the off-island and more rural communities, sometimes

spending months living in the villages themselves so that they can become familiar with the local cultural patterns and the teachers' problems.

According to preliminary estimates, our student enrollment has climbed during the past year from 8,113 students to 8,438 students, an increase of about 4 percent. Moreover, the number of Micronesian students who have sought education outside the territory in this period has risen to 173, a gain of 31 percent over the preceding year.

To improve education at the elementary level, minimum qualifications have now been established for elementary teachers in two districts. All elementary school teachers are now being paid by their local communities. Boards of Education have been organized in Palau and Truk during the past year to match the boards and councils already functioning in other areas. These boards and councils are already giving important guidance to the education administrators on special educational needs and desires of the people of their communities.

During the year, 20 new elementary school buildings or additions to old buildings have been constructed. These have been built by the local communities in accordance with our considered policy of encouraging the Micronesians to develop self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible.

A territory-wide health education program, in which both the education and the public-health departments cooperate, is being developed. The elements of hygiene and public health are being brought to communities through extension programs and are being emphasized in all school curricula. A school garden program has been instituted with the aid of our agricultural department in each of our intermediate schools and at Pacific Island Central School at Truk. This is designed to afford the students an opportunity to learn the fundamentals of agricultural science and to gain practical experience in cultivation procedures. It also allows the students to contribute materially to their own maintenance, since the food is served at their table. This program likewise is in line with our basic aim of encouraging the development of local self-reliance.

Teaching aids, texts, and literature adapted to the local environment and culture continue to be prepared in English and in the languages of each district and to be published on our own presses.

The Koror Community Center, an experiment in

community education, continues to make progress. It is gradually achieving the development of a community consciousness by bringing together the dissident elements of Palauan society. Whereas the center had previously been sponsored by the South Pacific Commission, its support during the present fiscal year has come entirely from trust territory funds.

### **Public Health**

The health of the Micronesians continues to receive our closest attention.

The major illnesses of the territory remain tuberculosis and parasitic diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract. However, through the wide application of new drugs, tuberculosis at last shows unmistakable signs of diminishing. The frequency of leprosy is also declining. Moreover, the application of the new curative techniques is shortening the treatment time of the disease. This and other factors are permitting us to move our leprosy patients from Tinian, where they have been receiving treatment, to the more familiar surroundings of their home districts. There they will be given further medication in leprosaria presently under construction. It is expected that all will be "home" by June 30 of this year. Fortunately no epidemics of any sort occurred in the territory during the past year.

As a result of our Micronesian training program, our Public Health Department has found it possible to place greater responsibility upon Micronesians in all its branches, ranging from medical and nursing care to teaching and hospital administration. Seven medical interns and 12 dental interns—all 19 being graduates of the Central Medical School at Suva—as well as 7 graduate nurses from our Ponape Nursing School and a smaller number of sanitarians and laboratory technicians joined the staff this year. These personnel changes have at the same time improved our health program by strengthening the Micronesian contribution to it and have allowed some reductions to be made in our American staff with consequent savings to the administration. Continued progress in this direction may be anticipated in the future. This is foreshadowed by our present medical training program: during the current year, for example, the number of medical graduates from Suva receiving postgraduate training in Hawaii has been increased from two to four.

The past year brought true hospital service to Rota for the first time; previously only dispensary care was provided the Rotanese. New hospital facilities are soon to be available in all districts but the Marshalls. With these new facilities and an increasing number of Micronesian practitioners, we are confident that our medical program will continue to progress in a satisfactory manner.

Given the cultural background of Micronesia, the training of efficient local sanitation officers is a difficult task. Nonetheless, through our newly instituted formal program of sanitation education, a general improvement in health conditions can also be reported.

### **Construction**

For the first time since the Department of the Interior assumed the responsibility of the trust territory administration, the United States Congress has appropriated funds for the specific purpose of constructing new facilities and undertaking the much needed rehabilitation of present installations. A sum of \$700,000 was made available for this purpose on July 1, 1954. Since that date we have been engaged energetically in getting the program under way. This year we have confined our activities to projects which are most sorely needed to aid the economy of the islands. These have included the construction of power plants, warehouses, reefers, petroleum and water storage facilities, roads, and harbor and docking installations. These projects have been divided among all districts as need dictated.

It is hoped that an additional \$700,000 will be allocated to permit a continuation of the program this year. In the belief that this will be so, our present plans call for continuing our construction and rehabilitation activities through the coming year without interruption and at an accelerated pace.

Our construction program, while impressive in its extent and comprehensiveness, is closely geared to the local economy. It is being carried out under the direction of our own personnel, not by outside private contractors. Moreover, we are employing local Micronesians as workers. Through this employment policy the economic position of the Micronesians is being enhanced, for the wages paid them augment their purchasing power and raise their standard of living to that extent.

## Communication

Because of the enormous area over which the trust territory extends and its small and scattered land units, the problem of communication between and even within districts is one which is constantly before us.

With regard to shipping, our present program looks toward the achievement of three goals. We desire first to place in the hands of established shipping firms the total responsibility of maintaining surface contact between the trust territory and the outside world. Secondly, we desire to have the Micronesians themselves, in the name of local trading companies or as individuals, assume the task of providing intradistrict shipping to the largest extent possible. During the fiscal year the first two ships have been made available to the Micronesians to further this aim. So that they may increasingly assume this important function, we are now taking action to place additional ships under their ownership and control. Thirdly, it is our hope that we may limit the role of the administration in the area of shipping to the operation of interdistrict vessels. By the gradual attainment of the first two of our objectives, the third comes closer to our grasp.

In the realm of air transportation the past year has seen us replace our amphibian PBV planes with more modern amphibian SA-16's. These afford us larger passenger accommodations, cruise at greater speed, and possess safety features not present in our former equipment.

Our radio communications system has been measurably strengthened during the past fiscal year. The broadcasting power of our established stations at the district centers has been increased. From our Guam headquarters, which is now our main traffic station, we maintain voice contact with each of the districts. Moreover, new secondary stations have been constructed on several of the outer islands in the Truk and Marshalls districts, and others are now being built in these districts and in Ponape district. We hope that by the close of fiscal year 1956 all important population centers in the trust territory will have radio-telephone contact with their respective district centers. It is noteworthy, too, that Micronesians, trained by us in radio skills, are filling both maintenance and operating positions more and more, including even those with supervisory responsibilities.

## Displaced Marshallese

The displaced Bikini people, now settled on Kili, have moved into the final phases of their economic and social adjustment to their new environment. Continued aid, both material and directive, has been given them during this past year. The material assistance has included the importation of thousands of superior taro plants to improve their economic position and the installation of a voice-radio link which permits communication, through new facilities at Jaluit, with the district center at Majuro. Their social and political problems are receiving the closest attention of our Marshallese Kili project manager. His efforts are being rewarded by a constant lessening of their problems and the gradual emergence of a truly integrated community. Arrangements are currently under way to purchase for the Kilians an auxiliary schooner which they will be competent to operate and by which they can maintain that outside contact so necessary for their economic and social progress.

A recent extensive survey of the Eniwetok people now living on Ujelang in the Western Marshalls indicates they have made great strides toward complete adaptation to their new island. Their needs are limited to that of improving their cultivated plants and domestic animals and to that of relieving their difficult logistic position. Specific steps are being taken to meet both of these needs.

The Rongelapese continue to be temporarily settled in a specially constructed small village on the island of Ejit, where they will remain until the radioactivity on their home atoll has decayed sufficiently so as to be safe for residence. Since the March 1 test of 1954 a total of about \$63,500 has been spent in caring for these people and the Uterikese, who, having been unharmed by the fallout, were repatriated in May 1954. The direct financial support which is being given the Rongelapese now amounts to \$1,300 monthly. This sum provides for their subsistence and for compensation for their lost copra production as well as for incidental supplies necessary for their maintenance. I am happy to report that the periodic medical examinations given these Rongelap people, both by special medical teams and by our own Marshalls District physicians, continue to reveal that they are in fine health, and all of the skin lesions have healed. Frequent medical

examinations indicate likewise that the health of the Uterikese remains excellent.

### Government

In the area of native government the event of greatest significance since July 1 of last year has been the granting of a formal charter to the Palau Congress. By this act the Congress was given a certain measure of legislative power and with it the responsibility of participating in the direction of the political, economic, and social development of their district.

In each district, island councils or congresses have deliberated at some length during the year upon the various problems affecting their respective areas. Their deliberations and conclusions have greatly helped the district administration staffs in their program and policy planning. One of the foremost problems of general prevalence has been that of instituting a taxation program. This question has been met courageously by the enactment of tax legislation. During this fiscal year the Truk Congress has put into effect a one-mill-per-pound sales tax on copra sold for export, and the Marshallese Congress an import tax of 1¢ per 10 cigarettes. With its tax revenue each district pays the salaries of its elementary school teachers and health aides as well as the moderate meeting expenses of the council or congress members themselves. All these officials are now fully paid. It is encouraging that the Micronesians are willing to assume the financial burden of their essential government services to the extent their resources make this possible. It is obvious, however, that for some time local revenue must continue to be supplemented by sizable appropriations from the United States Congress.

### Conclusion

In this brief review I have attempted to enumerate only what we believe to be our chief accomplishments of the past year. I have not taken your time to summarize our achievements of a less important nature. Nor have I devoted attention to the more general, basic propositions which underlie the thinking of our administration in establishing its policies and set the pattern of its actions.

I desire now only to assure you once more that all our actions are taken with the aim of administering the territory so as to bring to the Micro-

## Trusteeship Council Faces New Year

*Statement by Mason Sears*

*U.S. Representative in the Trusteeship Council<sup>1</sup>*

It looks as if the Trusteeship Council faces a year of high purpose and great interest.

For the first time we will be concerned with the mechanics of territorial self-determination. There are also other developments of an extremely important nature to be considered. These will involve two missions to West Africa in the summer.

A special mission will go to British Togoland to find out how Togoland can best express their wishes about uniting with the Gold Coast upon its independence, which may come next year. This will probably lead to the first popular referendum under the international trusteeship system.

Another mission will go to the British Cameroons, where there may be a second referendum in the near future in connection with prospective Nigerian independence. I may say here that if Nigerian independence works out in the near future and they become self-governing as a federation, it will be by far the largest nation south of the Equator in Africa.

These missions will be most important because West African developments are going to be followed with the closest attention throughout Africa.

At all events, the Council, operating as the eyes and ears of the United Nations, may be expected to play an increasingly useful role in the progress of trust territories toward self-government.

In the Pacific we operate at the center of the adjustment of formerly isolated peoples to a rapidly contracting world. Some people, like those in New Guinea, are just emerging from isolation and from a condition of almost perpetual tribal warfare. Others, like those in Western Samoa, are considering the form of self-government most suitable to their society.

In Africa particularly, we operate at the very heart of the awakening of a modern African society. And the course Africa chooses to take in the coming years and its importance to the peace and security of the world cannot be overstressed and should be more widely recognized.

In the meantime we have before us the prospect of millions of Africans and Pacific Islanders who, if given the proper impetus, can contribute enormously to the welfare of themselves and all mankind.

It is this that makes the work of this Council so challenging.

<sup>1</sup> Made in the U.N. Trusteeship Council on June 8, after Mr. Sears had been elected President of the Council (U.S./U.N. press release 2167).

nesians a maximum of benefit. Our administration continues to honor their customs and desires by taking them into serious consideration in every

way possible. It is the firm intention of our administration to guide the Micronesians through a gradual, evolutionary development in which the new may be blended with the familiar old. We desire to avoid whenever we can abrupt modifications of their customs and ways of thought, for these are potentially disruptive to their society. When possible, we intend to aid them, not to direct them; we intend to assist them to attain the changes they themselves desire, not to compel them to adopt innovations which seem wise to us but are unacceptable to them. Finally, by following these principles we desire to increase their economic and political strength in the direction of self-sufficiency.

I am grateful for this opportunity to present this report and will be pleased to provide, to the best of my ability, any additional information which members of the Council may desire in connection with either this statement or our annual report.<sup>3</sup>

#### **CLOSING STATEMENT<sup>4</sup>**

May I first say how sincerely I appreciate the generous remarks of the various representatives yesterday concerning both myself and our administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It has been a very enjoyable experience for me to appear here, and I have been most grateful for the understanding that has been shown for the problems involved in our administration.

There were a few comments made yesterday regarding which it might be of assistance to the Council if I were to comment. Several delegates expressed their concern that coordination between the Navy administration in Saipan and the administration of the remainder of the territory is not as close as it might be. I appreciate that this division in the administrative structure of the trust territory easily gives rise to such concern. Nevertheless, with the Commander of Naval Forces Marianas and myself both being located on Guam, close liaison between us is easily achieved. Our respective staffs are likewise in ready contact with one another, and a constant exchange of information takes place. Moreover, a free and easy exchange of views and discussion

of problems takes place in Washington between staffs of the Interior and Navy Departments. As a result, I believe that the programs in Saipan and the remainder of the trust territory are closely comparable. I do not envisage any problems arising that could not be resolved by agreement between the Departments of the Navy and Interior. Obviously, if they could not be so resolved, the decision would be made at the White House.

#### **Political Development Program**

I am indeed grateful that so many members of the Council expressed satisfaction in the manner in which our political development program is being conducted, and I was particularly gratified to hear the representative of India describe it as "realistic." We sincerely believe it to be so. We also agree with the comment of the representative of India that much remains to be done. The district advisory bodies are at this time only advisory. However, the establishment of a broad base of elected municipal officials and the setting up of advisory bodies are themselves significant steps in the light of the past history of the area. The district bodies will steadily gain in experience, and, when they do, they will take on increased powers. To force such powers upon them before they are truly representative of their districts and before they have sufficient position and experience might well result in a disservice to the progress of self-government in the territory. Likewise, the too rapid establishment of formal interdistrict organs without a solid foundation of community feeling based upon knowledge and experience in common problems could result in emphasizing differences rather than unity. Such governmental machinery is always more successful when established as a result of desire than when created prematurely without the foundation to appreciate its function and purpose.

The time will come when an interdistrict link will fit well into place. As the Council has previously been advised, it is our feeling that a central legislative body will not come about for some years. In the meantime, I believe it is wisest to insure the effectiveness of the municipal and district governmental machinery. Our educational program, further territory-wide meetings such as that held at Truk, our continued advancement of Micronesians in the administration, and similar steps

<sup>3</sup> U.N. doc. T/1173 dated May 3, 1955.

<sup>4</sup> Made in the U. N. Trusteeship Council on June 21 (U. S./U. N. press release 2177).

will increase the knowledge and understanding of common problems and interests between the districts.

The fact that only 8 chiefs are appointed as magistrates, that only 12 chiefs were elected as magistrates while 80 nonchiefs were elected as magistrates, is in my opinion a sign of a growing acceptance of democratic principle—not the reverse, as indicated by the delegate from the U.S.S.R. Moreover, the district advisory bodies are presently exercising a valuable role as a result of the consultations held with them by the district administrators. In expressing their views on questions of district administration, these bodies are not only providing us with guidance but are also obtaining valuable experience in democratic government.

### Communications

The representative of India has suggested that greater emphasis on communications is needed. We have recognized the importance of communications, and significant steps are being taken to improve it. We are continually increasing the number of outer islands upon which radios are being placed for contact with the district centers. Additionally, two privately owned radio broadcast stations have been established, one at Majuro and one at Truk. We look forward to further such developments as a means of bringing the people closer together and of disseminating information.

The other day, when asked if there were a newspaper published for circulation in the entire trust territory, I neglected to mention the *Micronesian Monthly*, which is a periodical published at our office on Guam and distributed to the districts. This publication contains news about each of the districts and carries feature stories on the history and culture of the area as well as on our various programs. It serves perhaps to fill somewhat the purpose the delegate of India had in mind.

I have already commented in my opening statement upon our continued advancement of Micronesians to fill positions of increased responsibility in the territory. It is not our intention to create an ever-growing civil service for Americans in the trust territory. It is rather our intention to replace stateside employees with Micronesians just as soon as possible. Here again, however, training and experience are required. We have made the

greatest progress in this replacement program in our educational and health departments. It has contributed to the reduced expenditures in those departments regarding which several delegations have expressed their concern.

I believe one of the objectives of this Council, as well as our administration, is to create self-reliance in the Micronesians. This can only come about as Micronesians become capable of accepting and discharging those responsibilities inherent in any effort to become self-governing and self-supporting.

I believe, therefore, the Council should look forward to further and continued reductions in the number of American personnel in the administration. This will come about as we feel we can do so without jeopardizing either the needed programs in the territory or the Micronesians' ability to continually move toward the ultimate goals of self-government and economic independence.

In the economic field I believe the land situation requires some clarification. I would like to assure the representative of Syria that our homesteading program is not a substitute for the settlement of land claims. It is rather a means for placing into the hands of the people unclaimed land which is owned by the government of the trust territory. The land against which the Micronesians have unsettled claims is only that privately owned land which has been utilized in the past, or is presently being utilized, for administrative or other purposes. With respect to the public domain, which is the land previously acquired in title by the Japanese administration, there are very few claims. It is from this public domain that land is being returned to the people by means of the homesteading program. In general, virtually all of this land that is arable and not required for watersheds, forest reserve, or similar public purpose will in time go into the hands of the people. It must, however, be turned over in an orderly manner according to need. Recognition must be given to the fact that one reason the Japanese took over the land as public domain is because the Micronesians were not settled upon it. Much of it is not suitable for settlement. Those areas that are so suited should go into the hands of those who need it most. This is the purpose of our homesteading program.

With respect to the overall economy of the trust territory I wish to assure the Council that we will

continue our stepped-up efforts to improve both subsistence and export crops. The Council may be interested to know that over 100,000 cacao trees have already been set out in the territory. I anticipate that the experts we are employing for our copra program and for trochus and fisheries will be of considerable benefit in improving production in these items. We are hopeful that the increase in handicraft exports can be continued. The fight against the rhinoceros beetle and the giant African snail will also continue.

We shall look further into the possibility of mining the bauxite and manganese deposits. On the basis of our past experience and knowledge of the quality of these deposits, however, I cannot be too sanguine.

#### **Taxation**

Several suggestions regarding additional means of taxation have been made. Copra is already carrying a heavy burden of taxation. Whether additional taxes on it would be wise is a matter that will require further study. As regards the possibility of an income tax, I believe that the administrative expense in collecting such a tax would be out of proportion to the returns. Moreover, it is not a tax flexible enough to take into account the extended family or group-type of effort such as is used for the production of copra, handicraft, trochus, and other items.

I appreciate the suggestions that have been made regarding training in seamanship and the formation of producer and consumer cooperatives. We shall study both of these matters further upon my return to Guam.

The suggestion has been made that we should have two budgets for the territory, one for local revenues and one for appropriated funds. While the suggestion has some merit in letting the people know what their money is spent for, I feel that as yet the complications of budgeting on a territory-wide basis are not sufficiently understood by the people to permit them to benefit from such a procedure. Moreover, until the local revenues constitute a greater portion of the total budget, I question whether the additional complications involved in a dual budgeting process would be offset by the value of such a technique. At the present time, experience is being gained by the people through their municipal budgets.

#### **Public Health Program**

In the field of public health we intend to continue our presently effective program. Attention has been called to our reduced expenditures, and the conclusion has been drawn by some that because we are spending less money the public health program is not continuing to progress. I believe the real test lies in the health of the people rather than in the expenditure of money. And, as I mentioned in my opening statement, continued progress is being made in reducing tuberculosis, leprosy, and other health problems. Environmental sanitation requires additional attention and is receiving it through education and the training of Micronesian sanitarians.

As it was brought out during the questioning period, two reasons for the lower expenditures on public health during the year were the return of additional medical and dental graduates from the Suva Medical School and the acquisition without cost of materials surplus to the needs of federal government agencies. A further contributing factor was a reduction in the number of leper patients being maintained at the leper colony on Tinian. Nevertheless, I do not feel that the test of the effectiveness of the program lies entirely in whether or not a certain sum of money is spent upon it.

Several members of the Council recommended that the adoption of certain International Labor Organization conventions would benefit the inhabitants of the territory. I wish to assure the Council that the ILO conventions are not casually dismissed or shunted aside. Each one is carefully studied as to its appropriateness for conditions in the territory. We generally find that we do not disagree with the objectives of such conventions, but we do find that for the most part they are directed to conditions quite different from those prevailing in the territory.

Also in the social field the suggestion was made yesterday that we should reduce the differences in standards of living throughout the territory. I believe there will always be substantial difference in standards of living between the small outlying islands and the larger islands and also between the larger islands themselves. This seems inevitable simply because of the differences in the suitability of these islands for the production of various crops and the amount of land available. Our efforts to introduce new crops and to expand pro-

duction in old ones will help to modify differences in the productivity and income of various areas. It will not, however, equalize them, and I cannot visualize a subsidization program to create such equality.

### Education

With respect to our educational program, I was most pleased that the orientation of our curriculum to the needs of the people in Micronesia met with the approval of several members of the Council. Other comments in this field centered first upon the administration providing increased and better school facilities for communities that cannot afford them, and second upon the leveling of teachers' salaries throughout the territory.

Both of these points touch upon what to my mind are fundamental problems. I do not believe there is a single island or community in the trust territory that cannot provide an adequate elementary school. It must be remembered that a school building in this area need not be an expensive undertaking. The basic materials are usually at hand, and virtually all that is required is community effort to erect the building. We endeavor to instill this effort into the community because it helps to increase the value attached to, and the support given, the educational program. On the other hand, at the intermediate and the Pacific Islands Central School level the administration itself accepts the direct responsibility for school facilities.

As regards the salaries of the elementary school teachers, it is to my knowledge an accepted fact that teaching salaries vary with the economic conditions of areas in which the services are performed. Within the United States itself, for instance, salaries of teachers vary between different sections of the country and between states within an area. To make all teachers' salaries the same throughout the trust territory would overlook the basic fact that the level of economy in the trust territory is not uniform throughout and that salaries in any given area must bear a relationship to the economy and to the income of other persons on the island. I believe it has been most heartening that the local communities are now giving additional support to their teachers and that in several cases action has been recommended by the advisory bodies for district-wide action to insure the payment of elementary teachers' salaries. This

is the type of support and understanding we have been seeking to engender by calling upon municipalities to accept their responsibilities for elementary education.

As this support grows further, and as appreciation for the benefit of education grows, I am confident that voluntary action will be taken to insure that elementary school teachers' salaries are at an equitable level. Moreover, our educational administrators will constantly be discussing the question with local leaders to insure that elementary education and the position of teachers are receiving the proper support of the communities. We recognize that in the long run education is basic to all that we are trying to accomplish in the territory. We cannot, therefore, permit the program to fail.

We have noted the comments of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and will take them into account in the planning of our future educational program as several representatives in the Council have suggested.

## TREATY INFORMATION

### Current Actions

#### MULTILATERAL

##### Copyright

Universal copyright convention. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952.

*Ratifications deposited:* Germany, June 3, 1955; Monaco, June 16, 1955.

*Enters into force:* September 16, 1955.

Protocol 1 concerning the application of the convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952.

*Ratifications deposited:* Germany, June 3, 1955; Monaco, June 16, 1955.

*Enters into force:* September 16, 1955.

Protocol 2 concerning the application of the convention to the works of certain international organizations. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952.

*Ratifications deposited:* Germany, June 3, 1955; Monaco, June 16, 1955.

*Enters into force:* September 16, 1955.

Protocol 3 concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification, or acceptance of, or accession to the convention. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force August 19, 1954; for the United States December 6, 1954.

*Ratification deposited:* Germany, June 3, 1955.

##### Finance

Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Opened for signature at Washington December

27, 1945. Entered into force December 27, 1945. TIAS 1501.

*Signature and acceptance:* Afghanistan, July 14, 1955. Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Opened for signature at Washington December 27, 1945. Entered into force December 27, 1945. TIAS 1502.

*Signature and acceptance:* Afghanistan, July 14, 1955.

### Germany

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London February 27, 1953. Entered into force September 16, 1953. TIAS 2792.

*Accession deposited:* Finland, May 26, 1955.

### Telecommunications

International telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954.

*Ratification deposited:* Lebanon, June 2, 1955; United States, June 27, 1955.

Final protocol to the international telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954.

*Ratification deposited:* Lebanon, June 2, 1955; United States, June 27, 1955.

Additional protocols to the international telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force December 22, 1952.

*Ratification deposited:* Lebanon, June 2, 1955.

### Trade and Commerce

Agreement on Organization for Trade Cooperation. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signatures:* Greece, June 21, 1955; Turkey,<sup>2</sup> June 21, 1955.

Procès-verbal extending validity of the declaration of October 24, 1953, regulating commercial relations between certain contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and Japan. Done at Geneva February 1, 1955. Entered into force February 1, 1955.

*Declaration deposited (recognizing signature as binding):* Austria, June 28, 1955.

Fourth protocol of rectifications and modifications to annexes and texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 7, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signatures:* Canada, June 6, 1955; Greece, June 21, 1955; Turkey,<sup>2</sup> June 21, 1955.

Declaration on continued application of schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955. Entered into force March 10, 1955.

<i>Signatures:</i> Australia	June 30, 1955
Canada	June 23, 1955
Cuba	June 30, 1955
Czechoslovakia	June 29, 1955
France	June 30, 1955
India	June 27, 1955
Luxembourg	June 24, 1955
Netherlands	June 28, 1955
New Zealand	June 25, 1955
Norway	June 30, 1955
Pakistan	June 30, 1955
Pakistan	June 21, 1955
Union of South Africa	June 28, 1955
United Kingdom	June 23, 1955
Uruguay	June 30, 1955

*Declaration deposited (recognizing signature as binding):* Sweden, June 15, 1955.

Protocol amending part I and articles XXIX and XXX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signatures:* Greece, June 21, 1955; Canada, June 23, 1955.

<sup>1</sup> Not in force.

<sup>2</sup> Signed *ad referendum*.

Protocol amending preamble and parts II and III of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signatures:* Greece, June 21, 1955; Canada, June 23, 1955.

Protocol of organizational amendments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signature:* Greece, June 21, 1955.

Protocol of terms of accession of Japan to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva June 7, 1955.<sup>1</sup>

*Signatures:* Chile,<sup>2</sup> June 13, 1955; Pakistan, June 30, 1955.

*Declaration deposited (recognizing signature as binding):* Uruguay, June 22, 1955.

### BILATERAL

#### Chile

Agreement extending and amending the agreement for a cooperative program of technical assistance to medium and small industry of June 30, 1952 (TIAS 2750), and providing financial contributions therefor. Signed at Santiago March 17, 1955. Entered into force March 17, 1955.

#### Germany

Mutual defense assistance agreement. Signed at Bonn June 30, 1955. Enters into force upon the deposit of an instrument of ratification by the Federal Republic with the United States.

Arrangement for the return of equipment pursuant to the mutual defense assistance agreement of June 30, 1955. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn June 30, 1955. Enters into force on the same date as the mutual defense assistance agreement of June 30, 1955.

Air transport agreement, with exchanges of notes. Signed at Washington July 7, 1955. Enters into force on the date of receipt by the United States of notification of approval by the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### Greece

Agreement to facilitate interchange of patent rights and technical information for defense purposes. Signed at Athens June 16, 1955. Entered into force June 16, 1955.

#### Israel

Agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington July 12, 1955. Entered into force July 12, 1955.

#### Korea

Agreement relating to the establishment of minimum facilities for an arsenal and the reworking of ammunition. Effected by exchange of notes at Seoul May 29, 1955. Entered into force May 29, 1955.

#### Peru

Agreement providing for disposition of equipment and materials furnished by the United States under the military assistance agreement of February 22, 1952 (TIAS 2466). Effected by exchange of notes at Lima March 22 and April 30, 1955. Entered into force April 30, 1955.

#### Thailand

Agreement relating to surplus agricultural commodities. Signed at Bangkok June 21, 1955. Entered into force June 21, 1955.

Agreement amending the agreement of July 1, 1950, as amended (TIAS 2095 and 2809), relating to the financing of certain educational exchange programs. Effected by exchange of notes at Bangkok June 23, 1955. Entered into force June 23, 1955.

## U.S.S.R.

Protocol defining the location of the boundary of Greater Berlin, with annex. Signed at Berlin June 25, 1955. Entered into force June 25, 1955.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Foreign Relations Volume

Press release 343 dated June 10

The Department of State on June 18 released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1939, Volume IV*. This is the second in a series of five volumes of diplomatic correspondence to be published for the year 1939. Volume III, already published, deals with the undeclared war in the Far East between China and Japan. The present volume completes the record on the Far East and also gives that on the Near East and Africa.

The first 441 pages of volume IV give documentation on particular problems arising from Japan's undeclared war on China: American interest in Japanese demands threatening the integrity of the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy and the British Concession at Tientsin, the protection of American lives and property, the drug traffic in occupied China, and rights of American citizens in Manchuria.

There is no separate section on China for 1939, all subjects treated regarding that country being covered by the record on the undeclared war.

A section on Japan, 33 pages, completes the documentation on the Far East. Political developments in Japan of special importance with regard to international relations are reported, notably the resignation of the Baron Hiranuma Cabinet resulting from "the colossal miscalculations of the military with regard to European affairs" in failing to foresee the Hitler-Stalin deal (pp. 447-449).

A friendly gesture by the United States to Japan is recorded in papers on the return to Japan from the ashes of the late Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Saito on the United States cruiser *Astoria* (pp. 455-461). Other subjects treated regarding Japan are trade matters.

The remainder of the documentation in this volume, covering the Near East and Africa, 415

pages, contains sections on Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon, and Turkey.

The major portion of the subjects for the Near East and Africa concerns trade relations and the protection of the rights of American citizens and of American educational and missionary interests. Questions of political importance are the interest of the United States in the defense and security of Liberia and in British policy regarding Palestine and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

Copies of this volume (iv, 905 pp.) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for \$3.50 each.

### Recent Releases

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

**Education, Cooperative Program in Bolivia, Additional Financial Contributions.** TIAS 2939. Pub. 5476. 4 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Bolivia.** Exchange of notes—Signed at La Paz June 30, 1952. Entered into force June 30, 1952.

**Consular Officers, Free Entry Privileges.** TIAS 2956. Pub. 5501. 3 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Iraq.** Exchange of notes—Dated at Washington March 14, May 15, June 19, and August 8, 1951. Entered into force August 8, 1951.

**Mutual Defense Assistance.** TIAS 2957. Pub. 5523. 46 pp. 20¢.

**Agreement, with annexes, between the United States and Japan.** Signed at Tokyo March 8, 1954. Entered into force May 1, 1954.

**Mutual Defense Assistance, Arrangements for Return of Equipment.** TIAS 2958. Pub. 5525. 8 pp. 10¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Japan.** Signed at Tokyo March 8, 1954. Entered into force May 1, 1954.

**Foreign Service Personnel, Free Entry Privileges.** TIAS 2961. Pub. 5505. 2 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Liberia.** Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington May 2 and July 22, 1949. Entered into force July 22, 1949.

**Colón Free Zone, Sump-Pump Station.** TIAS 2966. Pub. 5516. 5 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Panama.** Exchange of notes—Signed at Panamá March 8 and 25, 1954. Entered into force March 25, 1954.

**Military Advisory Mission to Brazil.** TIAS 2970. Pub. 5520. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Brazil, extending agreement of July 29, 1948. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington July 21 and September 23, 1952. Entered into force September 23, 1952; operative retroactively July 29, 1952.

**Foreign Service Personnel, Free Entry Privileges.** TIAS 2971. Pub. 5521. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Uruguay. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington October 31 and November 12, 1952. Entered into force November 12, 1952.

**Technical Cooperation, Erosion Control and Soil Conservation Programs in British Caribbean Area.** TIAS 2974. Pub. 5529. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington January 12 and 20, 1954. Entered into force January 20, 1954.

**Foreign Service Personnel, Free Entry Privileges.** TIAS 2989. Pub. 5552. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic. Exchange of notes—Dated at Washington January 12 and 23, 1950. Entered into force January 23, 1950.

**Mutual Defense Assistance, Disposition of Surplus Equipment and Materials.** TIAS 3029. Pub. 5628. 8 pp. 10¢.

Memorandum of Understanding and exchange of notes between the United States and Luxembourg, implementing agreement of January 8, 1952—Signed at Luxembourg July 7, 1954. Entered into force July 7, 1954.

**Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.** TIAS 3057. Pub. 5677. 91 pp. 30¢

Treaty between the United States and Greece—Signed at Athens August 3, 1951. Entered into force October 13, 1954. And exchange of notes—Dated at Athens August 3 and December 26, 1951.

**Mutual Defense Treaty.** TIAS 3097. Pub. 5720. 9 pp. 10¢.

Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea—Signed at Washington October 1, 1953. Entered into force November 17, 1954.

**North Atlantic Treaty, Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic.** TIAS 3113. Pub. 5757. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement and exchange of letters between the United States and the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—Signed at Washington October 22, 1954. Entered into force October 22, 1954; operative retroactively April 10, 1954.

**Education, Cooperative Program in Panama—Additional Financial Contributions.** TIAS 2925. Pub. 5440. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Panama. Exchange of notes—Signed at Panamá February 29 and April 9, 1952. Entered into force April 9, 1952.

**Loan to Pakistan for Emergency Wheat Purchase.** TIAS 2927. Pub. 5445. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Pakistan. Exchange of notes—Dated at Washington September 17, 1952. Entered into force September 17, 1952.

**Emergency Wheat Aid to Afghanistan.** TIAS 2934. Pub. 5463. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Afghanistan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington March 20, 1954. Entered into force March 20, 1954.

**Termination of Reciprocal Trade Agreement of July 21, 1942.** TIAS 2937. Pub. 5474. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Uruguay. Exchange of notes—Signed at Montevideo November 30, 1953; operative December 28, 1953 and related exchange of notes—Signed at Montevideo January 7 and March 17, 1954.

**Military Assistance.** TIAS 2940. Pub. 5477. 19 pp. 15¢.

Agreement between the United States and Nicaragua—Signed at Managua April 23, 1954. Entered into force April 23, 1954.

**Customs Concessions on Automobiles.** TIAS 2941. Pub. 5478. 3 pp. 5¢.

Provisional agreement between the United States and Chile. Exchange of notes—Signed at Santiago June 8 and 23, 1953. Entered into force June 23, 1953; operative retroactively March 16, 1953.

**Technical Cooperation, Program of Water Utilization in Agricultural Production in Provinces of Concepción, Ñuble, and Maule.** TIAS 2942. Pub. 5479. 20 pp. 15¢.

Agreement between the United States and Chile—Signed at Santiago June 27, 1953. Entered into force June 27, 1953.

## THE DEPARTMENT

### Appointments

Howard P. Jones as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Economic Affairs, effective July 16 (press release 432 dated July 15).

### Designations

Robert J. Ryan as Executive Director of the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, effective July 11.

## FOREIGN SERVICE

### Designations

Harold M. Randall as U.S. Representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States, effective July 15 (press release 434).

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### Check List of Department of State Press Releases: July 11—17

Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Press releases issued prior to July 11 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 343 of June 10, 394 and 402 of June 28, 408 of June 29, 415 and 417 of July 1, and 419, 422, and 423 of July 7.

No.	Date	Subject
*426	7/11	Atoms-for-peace agreement with Thailand.
427	7/11	UNESCO conference.
428	7/11	Note to U.S.S.R. concerning <i>Pravda</i> correspondent.
429	7/12	Agricultural group leaves for U.S.S.R.
430	7/13	Dulles: departure for Geneva.
†431	7/15	Holland: testimony on Panama treaty.
432	7/15	Jones appointment (rewrite).
†433	7/15	Agreement with Belgium on forces in Korea.
434	7/15	Randall designation (rewrite).

\*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.



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